FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 121

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| USSR, U.S. Hold Arms Limitation Meeting in Geneva | AA 1 | 1/A7 |
| PRC Disarmament Views Not Shared by World Community [Matyash] | AA 1 | 1/A7 |

CSCE MBFR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| European Force Reductions Would Benefit All Countries [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] | BB 1 | 1/A8 |
| Bulgarian Delegate Gives Views on Vienna Arms Talks [Maslov] | BB 1 | 1/A8 |

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CEMA Economic Cooperation Based on Theoretical Tenets [RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENYY MIR] | CC 1 | 1/A10 |
| SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Views Growing CEMA-EEC Cooperation | CC 1 | 1/A10 |
| 32d CEMA Session To Open in Bucharest 27 Jun | CC 2 | 1/A11 |
| Heads of CEMA Prices Bodies Confer in Warsaw | CC 2 | 1/A11 |

GENERAL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Slander Campaigns 'Distort' Role of Media [Krasikov in PRAVDA 19 Jun] | A 1 | 1/A12 |
| UNESCO Media Conference Hits 'Information Imperialism' [ZA RUBEZHOM 15 Jun] | A 1 | 1/A12 |
| Gromyko Writes to UNESCO Chief on Copyright Standards | A 4 | 1/B1 |
| Soviet Initiatives Highlight 33D UNGA Session Agenda | A 5 | 1/B2 |
| USSR Union Official Addresses TU Seminar on Safety | A 5 | 1/B2 |

UNITED STATES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Official Response to Editorial Article on U.S. Policy | B 1 | 1/B3 |
| World Press Reaction [PRAVDA 19 Jun] | B 1 | 1/B3 |
| American Public, Press Alarmed by Brzezinski's Views | B 3 | 1/B5 |
| President Carter Urged To 'Reconsider' African Policy | B 3 | 1/B5 |
| Capitalism Not Humanitarianism Dictates U.S. Policy Aims [Yartsev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 14 Jun] | B 4 | 1/B6 |
| Military-Industrial Complex Influences U.S. Legislators [Tolkunov in PRAVDA 20 Jun] | B 5 | 1/B7 |
| U.S. Strategic Sufficiency Doctrine Has Aggressive Aims [Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jun] | B 9 | 1/B11 |
| Former CIA Official's Hearing Opens in Washington | B 11 | 1/B13 |

CHINA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRC Using Chinese Abroad To Further Great-Power Aims [Kassis in IZVESTIYA 20 Jun] | C 1 | 1/B14 |
| KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Recalls 1969 PRC Border Clash | C 4 | 1/C3 |

EAST EUROPE

CPSU Greets LCY On Opening Day of 11th LCY Congress D 1 1/C4
PRAVDA Notes LCY Successful Work Between Congresses D 2 1/C5
[Averchenko, Zhuravskiy in PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Polish Defense Minister To Visit USSR at End of June D 4 1/C7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jun]
Kirillin, Poland's Jagielski Discuss Science Cooperation D 4 1/C7
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

USSR Bars Western Observers From July GDR Maneuvers E 1 1/C8
[THE TIMES 21 Jun]
USSR Cooperating With UK Oil Firms in Barents Sea E 1 1/C8
[London THE TIMES 22 Jun]
'Joint Announcement' on Danish Minister's USSR Visit E 2 1/C9
[PRAVDA 19 Jun]
NATO Accusations on Growing Soviet Naval Threat Hit [Zinovyeva] E 4 1/C11
KOMMUNIST Calls NATO's Moves in Africa Threat to Peace E 5 1/C12
Afanasyev•led CPSU Delegation Goes to Paris E 5 1/C12
DER SPIEGEL Blasted for Article on USSR 'Combat Substance' E 6 1/C13
[Babenko]
FRG's Willy Brandt Scores NATO's 'Unnecessary Arms Race' E 6 1/C13
Grishin Sees Off Austrian CP Delegation at End of Visit E 7 1/C14
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Swedish Air Force Planes Arrive Near Moscow For Visit E 7 1/C14
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jun]
Soviet Naval Detachment Ends Visit to Amsterdam E 7 1/C14
[Bystrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Jun]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

As-Sadat on 'Humiliating Path' of Separate Deal F 1 1/D1
Syrian Minister Cited on Ties with USSR, Arab Security F 1 1/D1
[PRAVDA 18 Jun]

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Material Relating to Turkish Prime Minister's USSR Visit G 1 1/D2
Ankara Departure Statement G 1 1/D2
Moscow Arrival G 1 1/D2
Attendance at Arrival G 1 1/D2
Ecevit Kremlin Remarks G 2 1/D3
Start of Kremlin Talks G 2 1/D3
Kosygin Kremlin Dinner Speech G 3 1/D4
Ecevit Kremlin Dinner Speech G 5 1/D6
Attendance at Kremlin Dinner G 6 1/D7
Soviet Technical Aid Projects in Turkey Reviewed G 7 1/D8
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Private Sector in Socialist African States Discussed [Gavrilov] H 1 1/D9
Africans Alarmed by NATO Plans To Arm Somalia H 2 1/D10
Mengistu on African Refugees, Imperialism's Designs H 2 1/D10
Madagascar Suspends Sea, Air Links with Comoros H 3 1/D11
Nkomo Condemns Bourgeois Propaganda on Socialist Aid H 3 1/D11
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Marxists Hit Imperialist Role In Africa J 1 1/D12
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Bangladesh People's Party Meets, Calls For Elections J 1 1/D12

INDOCHINA

Anti-Vietnamese Actions Of PRC Leaders Scored [PRAVDA] L 1 1/D13
Moscow Supports Vietnam's Stand in Foreign Relations L 1 1/D13

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Decides To Reopen PRC Treaty Negotiations [Ivragimov] M 1 1/E1
Latyshev On Japanese Claims To Kuriles M 2 1/E2
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Bandura On Japanese 'Language Of Arms' Toward USSR M 3 1/E3
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 20 Jun]
MPRP Paper on PRC Policy Toward Neighboring Countries M 4 1/E4
[IZVESTIYA 17 Jun]
Kuchko Reports on Kanemaru's U.S., European Tour M 4 1/E4
Corrections To Item On Japanese Revanchist Sentiments M 5 1/E5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba Presents Soviet Military Leaders With Medals N 1 1/E6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Jun]
Cuban Fishing Industry Vice Minister Thanks USSR for Aid [Havana] N 1 1/E6
Rodriguez on Truths, Lies About Cuba's Africa Presence N 1 1/E6
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 14 Jun]
Brezhnev Congratulates Torrijos on Treaty Conclusion N 2 1/E7
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Jun]
Treaty Seen as First Step Toward Full Panama Sovereignty N 2 1/E7
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Conference Discusses Socialist Ownership, Farm Management S 1 1/E8
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Jun]
Obkom Official on Tyumen Development Prospects, Problems S 1 1/E8
[Nedelya No 24]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Paper Hits Agrotechnical Defects, Slow Machine Repairs T 1 1/E13
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 Crew Begin To Reactivate Systems U 1 1/F1
Preparing Splav Unit U 1 1/F1
Life-Support, Scientific Systems U 1 1/F1
Official Describes Activities of Antarctic Ship [Konstantinov] U 2 1/F2

Cosmos-1,023 Launched; Orbit Parameters Given U 2 1/F2
Briefs: Atomic Ice-Breaker Continues Voyage U 2 1/F2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Praises 18th Army at Museum Opening V 1 1/F3
Tikhonov Recalls Significance of 22 Jun to USSR V 2 1/F4

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USSR, U.S. HOLD ARMS LIMITATION MEETING IN GENEVA

LD211422Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 21, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and the USA delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

PRC DISARMAMENT VIEWS NOT SHARED BY WORLD COMMUNITY

LD211856Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The course of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament clearly shows that despite intrigues by reaction and imperialism the relaxation of international tension remains the leading tendency of contemporary world development. The overwhelming majority of United Nations member-states is displaying a profound interest in curbing the arms race, in attaining general and complete disarmament. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries directed at ending the arms race and ensuring a breakthrough in the efforts to achieve disarmament were received with widespread approval by the participants in the session.

But the implementation of these concrete and realistic initiatives is resisted in every way by influential forces linked with the military-industrial complexes of imperialist powers, which are interested in the arms race, in fanning up the atmosphere of hostility and fear. China is acting at one with the opponents of detente and is sabotaging in effect all positive steps in the field of disarmament.

In this connection one cannot bypass the speech by the Chinese representative at the committee of the full composition that is engaged in the drafting of the session's concluding documents. This speech sounded in sharp dissonance and showed that China does not want to assume any obligations that would bind its hands in attaining its militarization.

The Chinese representative attacked the nuclear non-proliferation treaty alleging that it is "a plot directed at preserving the nuclear monopoly". He also opposed the conclusion of the treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, and spoke out against "praising various international agreements on disarmament".

This statement reveals Peking's genuine aims. Using as a smokescreen the loud sentences about the need for two powers to disarm, China strives to secure a possibility for itself to continue an unchecked arms race and thereby attain its far-reaching expansionist and aggressive foreign policy aims.

The PRC's attempts to torpedo all efforts in the field of disarmament and curbing the arms race were rebuffed by the world community.

It can be noted with satisfaction that most states strive to prevent a new war. The session was told by the GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer. It was only in one speech, marked by blind anti-Sovietism, that there was mention of the inevitability of war, and it was contended that preparations for it should be conducted. But the world public will not be deceived. The process of disarmament has been started and this shows that the limitation and liquidation for the good of all peoples of the material means of conducting war are possible and attainable.

EUROPEAN FORCE REDUCTIONS WOULD BENEFIT ALL COUNTRIES

LD131328Y Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--If the armed forces and armaments in central Europe are cut by half, this would make it possible to save 20-25 billion dollars, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. These funds would be sufficient to create additionally two million jobs or to build 15-20 power stations with a capacity of two million kilowatts each. The newspaper recalls that, as Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview with the weekly VORWAERTS, the Soviet Union is prepared for such a reduction. But, naturally, it is prepared for this only on conditions of equality, so as not to disrupt the existing correlation of forces, so that there should be no advantage for only one side and damage for the other.

The paper points out that the war industry could be converted to peace uses without particular difficulties. This is shown by the experience of conversion to peace uses of a great number of war factories in the Soviet Union after World War Two. Conversion of technological processes was also done successfully in the post-war period by many U.S. companies.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that if there is unused manpower after curtailment of war production, it could be used in the sphere of expanding economic and commercial cooperation between the East and the West.

The existing balance of military-strategic forces between the East and the West gives to both sides a unique chance to arrest the arms race and embark on specific measures for disarmament without diminishing each other's security. As Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech over the FRG television, the Soviet Union is prepared to put its war industry on peace lines. If these attitudes prevail in the West, conversion of the war industry to peace uses would become reality. Common people in the West and in the East would gain from this. 50 million people now work for the arms race and one billion dollars is squandered on it every day. And this happens at a time when there are 800 million illiterate in the world, when 500 million suffer constantly from malnutrition and there is only one doctor for ten thousand of the population in 40 countries.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE GIVES VIEWS ON VIENNA ARMS TALKS

LD201058Y Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Constructive and Realistic Proposals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 20, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Igor Maslov, reports:

The latest proposals, made by the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, and the CSSR on June 8th this year, at the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, immediately attracted the close attention of the parties to the Vienna dialogue, Todor Dichev, the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the talks, said in the TASS interview.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which fully and entirely supports these proposals, believes that the latest initiative not only paves the way to the reaching of a first agreement but is also called upon to break the deadlock in the talks.

More, it is necessary to point out that they largely take into consideration the Western position. Thus, the socialist countries agreed, specifically, that in the area of the future reduction both military alignments, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, should have the same collective level of numerical strength of armed forces. They also agreed that the reduction in the numerical strength of the armed forces be applied only to the ground forces, while the reduction of armaments be selective.

All these and other similar compromise proposals of the socialist countries are of very great importance for a practical advance in the Vienna dialogue, since they constitute the core of the Western scheme of reductions.

Judging from Western press commentaries and statements by Western representatives at the talks, the head of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out, the latest initiative of the socialist countries was highly assessed. It is regarded as constructive, businesslike and realistic. Attention has been drawn here to the fact that even the official NATO spokesman in Brussels said that the proposals were of great interest and would be thoroughly studied.

Bulgaria, Todor Dichev emphasized, which is a country with a special status at the talks, believes that the proposals made are not only very timely, for the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Vienna talks will soon fall due. They do not in any way infringe the interests of the security of all participating countries, including states on the flanks which closely border on the area of reduction, and also the security of all other states in Europe. Reduction in the extremely high military concentration in such a strategically important region as the centre of Europe, will undoubtedly strengthen the security of the continent as a whole. We believe that the latest proposals of the socialist countries will be a sound and convincing verification, showing whether realism and a desire to supplement political detente with military steps will prevail in the Western capitals.

CEMA ECONOMIC COOPERATION BASED ON THEORETICAL TENETS

LD201620Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--"The idea of proletarian internationalism that was always the guiding principle of the communist movement has been manifested vividly in cooperation in economy, policy and defences of sovereign socialist countries guided by Marxist-Leninist parties", writes the magazine RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNY MIR (THE WORKING CLASS AND THE WORLD OF TODAY).

"Socialist states which are united by the similarity of the system, which adhere to the cause of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence develop voluntarily all-round cooperation among them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. Their relations rest on the principle of proletarian internationalism. The founders of Marxism-Leninism made calls for observing and consolidating proletarian internationalism."

"Practice shows that departure from socialist internationalism, its replacing with nationalism, chauvinism do not meet the interests of the world socialist system as a whole and the interests of the revolutionary process all over the world."

"Socialist internationalism in operation brings ever new victories to the peoples of countries of the socialist community in the sphere of economy, culture and well-being, the magazine writes.

"Cooperation of socialist countries has become the most dynamic economic forces in the world. This is shown by the fact that national income of CMEA member countries rose in 1977 approximately ten-fold on 1948, while the national income of industrialized capitalist countries increased over this period by only 240 percent. CMEA countries now account for 25 percent of industrial output of the world, while their population makes up less than ten percent of the world population. Countries of the socialist community have successfully concluded the implementation of the plans of economic and social development for the first two years of the current five-year plan period (1976-1977), while the capitalist world was shaken by unchecked inflation, growing unemployment which affects millions of the working people, and acute competition in the financial sphere, while contradictions among imperialist states were growing.

"The CMEA member countries successfully develop and deepen economic cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the DPRK, the economic relations with developing Asian, African and Latin American countries are constantly growing, which promotes development and strengthening of national economies of those countries."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS GROWING CEMA-EEC COOPERATION

LD211352Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries today an article titled "CMEA-EEC: A Step Toward Cooperation." It comments on the latest meetings between representatives of the CMEA and the EEC. The newspaper says that such meetings attract world public attention and that the tone of Western press comments this time differs noticeably from the skeptical one it usually adopted when writing of previous contacts.

The optimism now displayed in the leading circles of the EEC concerning prospects for the development of relations with the CMEA may be taken as an indirect indication of the growing realistic tendencies in these circles. It means first of all, the newspaper goes on, that the objective need is getting the upper hand over the aspirations of those EEC leaders who demonstratively turned away from the socialist community in the belief that economic ties with it will always play a limited, secondary role for the EEC countries.

The optimistic forecasts, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, rest on a rather firm ground. The matter is that the two sides put forward coinciding proposals for an exchange of information and opinions in such fields as economic forecasting, statistics, environmental protection and standardization.

Finally there is a growing realization in EEC circles of the importance of establishment of normal business relations with their Eastern partner. Indeed, in 1976 the EEC exported much more goods to the CMEA countries than to the USA (11,039 and 8,969 million EUA respectively). This alone leads one to think that hardly any politicians in the EEC can ignore such a market in earnest.

An agreement between the CMEA and the EEC, the Soviet newspaper stresses, would open still broader prospects in this field and would be a considerable contribution to the materialization of detente.

32D CEMA SESSION TO OPEN IN BUCHAREST 27 JUN

LD170012Y Moscow TASS in English 2333 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--The 32nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is to open on June 27 in Bucharest--the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In accordance with an agreement reached, the meeting of the session will be held at the level of the heads of government of CMEA member-countries.

HEADS OF CEMA PRICES BODIES CONFER IN WARSAW

LD191529Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June--The 10th session of the conference of heads of prices departments of CEMA member countries has been held here. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Questions connected with the implementation of the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries were examined at the session.

A plan for the work of the conference of heads of CEMA member countries' prices departments for the period 1978-1980 was discussed and adopted on the basis of the program approved at the 84th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

WESTERN SLANDER CAMPAIGNS [illegible] SOLD TO MEDIA

LD230925Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Anatoliy Krasikov article: "Information for the Service of Peace"]

[Text] The latest session of the UNESCO Executive Committee in Paris adopted a resolution concerning the preparation of a draft declaration on basic principles governing the use of the mass media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid.

The importance of drafting a resolution of this kind is obvious. It has been many long years since the disinformation disseminated in the West, and in China also, with the aim of attaining definite political objectives, has assumed such a gigantic scale and been so fraught with dangerous consequences as now. The massive slander against the USSR, particularly against its foreign policy, surpasses the grimmest records of the past. Each day the U.S., British, French and Chinese press disseminates millions of copies of materials depicting the USSR as a potential aggressor.

The latest example of the flagrant distortion of the essence of Soviet foreign policy is the clamorous propaganda campaign unleased in connection with the events in Zaire. Following the lead of those political forces which are interested in undermining detente, many major newspapers of the NATO countries and China are disseminating fabrications claiming that the Soviet Union and Cuba are supporting the Zairian insurgents. And in their turn, these groundless accusations serve the political figures who reject the idea of peaceful coexistence as "grounds" for toughening the attack against the edifice of detente. At the same time it is typical, as public opinion polls in the United States show, that this entire campaign contradicts the sentiments of the majority of the population.

There are many other directions as well in which the mass media are being used for purposes that have nothing in common with the interests of cooperation among peoples. These were specifically mentioned at the Stockholm conference of mass media heads, which took place in April on the initiative of UNESCO. At this conference representatives of the developing countries cited numerous examples of the fact that under the slogan of "totally unlimited freedom" the "big press" of the West is painting a distorted picture of the situation in the former colonies, defending the policy of the multinational corporations, preaching racist ideas and attempting to justify outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The mass media must serve the cause of peace and international mutual understanding and the struggle against racism and apartheid.

UNESCO MEDIA CONFERENCE HITS 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD201251Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 15 Jun 78 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Instrument of Mutual Understanding or Peddler of Propaganda Poison?"]

[Text] Stockholm-Moscow--As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, the mass information media "can serve the aims of peace and trust or spread the poison of discord between countries and peoples throughout the world." Cooperation between states in culture, information and other fields should be implemented, while fully observing the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference in other countries' affairs, equal rights and respect for each others social systems and orders.

The problem of the "information explosion" is attracting increasingly close attention. The scales of scientific and technical progress in this field cannot fail to grip the imagination: There are presently almost 400 million television sets,25,000 radio stations and 1 billion radio receivers, over 100 news agencies are in operation, and tens of thousands of newspapers and journals are published worldwide.

The receipt of information on a regular, daily basis has become an organic human requirement. Each family in the Soviet Union subscribes to an average of four periodicals. It has been calculated that the "average" Englishman spends 10 years of his life in front of the television. In Japan, television is viewed regularly by over 90 percent of the adult population. Naturally, the situation is different in the developing countries, which have inherited extremely poor information systems from colonialism. But even there radio braodcasting and nascent television are beginning to play an increasingly important role.

The rapid development of mass information and propaganda media as a whole has become one of the most characteristic features of the 20th century. Their significance in international communication is growing. Many states have created special foreign policy propaganda services and conduct radio broadcasting to foreign countries. In light of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism and the emergence of dozens of young developing states the content of the information disseminated assumes increasing significance, as do the aims which it serves--the cause of peace, mutual understanding, social progress and the people's national liberation; or increasing tension, the arms race and the spiritual enslavement of millions of people.

In Accordance With the Final Act

This issue was the subject of discussion at the international conference on problems of the dissemination of information, organized in Stockholm by UNESCO with the participation of representatives of 43 countries.

The conference showed convincingly that two main lines are developing and coming into conflict in this area. The first, pursued by the socialist countries and supported by many developing countries, is aimed at insuring that the increased technical potential is used by countries for the objective and benevolent supply of information to their peoples on life abroad and for the improvement of the worldwide moral-political climate in a spirit of detente and mutual understanding.

This way of posing the question implies the end of the practice of ideological subversion and psychological warfare and the renunciation of interference in other countries' affairs. This does not mean, of course, any sort of "repeal" of the ideological struggle. The antagonism between world outlooks and the competition between ideas will continue--that is an objective process. But it should not become psychological warfare or rivalry aimed at seeing who can depict whom in the blackest terms.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are seeking the elaboration and adoption on a world wide scale of norms and principles governing information activity, to serve neighborly relations among peoples. For several years now the Soviet draft convention on the principles of the states' use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting has been under examination at the United Nations. The purpose of raising this issue was to insure that the new space technology is used from the very first for the noble aims of peace and friendship among all peoples. The socialist countries have submitted to UNESCO a draft declaration on the basic principles of the use of the mass information media to strengthen peace and international mutual understanding and to struggle against war propaganda and against racism and apartheid. The document's title speaks for itself.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to those portions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that touch on questions of information. Let us recall that it was precisely at the initiative of the socialist countries that the document included the proposition that cooperation between states in the cultural, information and other areas should "promote the consolidation of peace and mutual understanding among peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality."

At the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 countries that took part in the all-European conference, the delegations of socialist countries, acting in the spirit of Helsinki, put forward proposals on banning war propaganda, extending cooperation between news agencies, and increasing journalists' responsibility for the information disseminated. Unfortunately these proposals received a hostile reception from Western countries.

In their practical activity, Soviet mass information organs adhere steadfastly to the principles and norms advocated by our country in the international arena. Attempts to interfere in other states' internal affairs are alien to them. It is relevant that, in the Soviet Union, propaganda concerning war or racial or national hatred is banned by law.

The essence of the policy, different in principle, which is implemented by imperialist states with their "monopolies of the word," was expressed laconically and clearly by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen in the phrase "informational imperialism." This refers to the fact that these states, taking advantage of the fact that 30 of the developing countries do not have their own news agencies, are carrying out wide ideological expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, imposing on the information media, as a rule, a distorted picture of international life. In Latin America, 70 percent of reports published in newspapers come from two American agencies--UPI and AP. The PAKISTAN TIMES, which is close to government circles, recently wrote that the BBC "always tries to paint events taking place in developing countries in dark colors." The newspaper criticized the "impartial" and "independent" BBC for presenting distorted "news" on the Palestinian question, events in the Horn of Africa, and so forth.

Opposition to the Ideological Expansion of Imperialism

According to the calculations of experts, the flow of wire service reports from capitalist to developing countries is 100 times greater than in the opposite direction. Given these conditions, many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America naturally express the need to end the dominance of bourgeois press agencies, radio and television companies in their spiritual life and the need for assistance in creating their own information services and training journalists. In 1976, with this goal in mind, the nonalined countries created an information agency pool. Its activity has experienced considerable difficulties--both technical and political, but is expanding, nonetheless. Vietnam, Cuba and several other states play an active part in the pool. The press, radio and television of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism support the pool's anti-imperialist orientation. It is quite obvious that it is only in alliance with world socialism that the developing countries can put an end to the diktat of the "monopolies of the word," and acquire their own voice, so to speak, in this important area of international life.

This is also understood in the West. Hence, imperialist circles' negative reaction to the developing countries' efforts for the "decolonization" of information. Thus, the creation of a pool of news agencies within the framework of the nonalined movement was received in the West with open hostility. However, having failed to smother it at birth, the Western "monopolies of the word" have switched to another tactic: They are now trying, with all their strength, to penetrate the emerging news agencies of the developing countries in order to erode their anticolonial platform with promises of generous technical and financial aid and to prevent their cooperation with socialist states.

The so-called "Committee for the Freedom of the World Press" was created in the United States in 1976. What are the aims of the committee that is made up of such giants of the American information industry as H. Schlosser and L. Goldenson, presidents of the NBC and ABC television companies; P. Miller and Lee Hills, chairmen of the board of directors of the Gannett and Knight-Ridder newspaper trusts; L. Marks, former director of the U.S. Information Agency; the not unknown W. Hearst, junior, and so forth? It was not difficult to divine them after listening to the speech by (Dzh. Bibi), the committee's representative at the conference in Stockholm. He promised to give "any kind of assistance to any developing country" which supports the Western concept of "free press," will not subordinate the news organs to the government and supports the West's opposition to the elaboration in UNESCO or any other international organization of principles and norms able to restrict the activity of Western news agencies.

The U.S. representative's speech was given a worthy rebuff by Mujbir, director general of the Libyan news agency, who condemned the interference in the affairs of others and the spread of misinformation carried out under cover of the "free press" slogan. Regarding promises of technical aid, he said, Washington's generous offers are unable to distract the young independent states from the struggle for spiritual freedom. Mujbir's speech was supported by many representatives of the developing countries.

As in any other area, the activity of states and their organs in the international dissemination of information cannot and must not be haphazard--in other words, it must be subordinate to certain rules and norms. Life has already shown many times the bankruptcy of the bourgeois slogan on the "free flow of information and ideas."

Just as political detente cannot develop indefinitely along side the arms race, mutual understanding and trust among peoples, wherever they live--in Europe or America, in Asia or Africa--cannot be strengthened by biased misinformation, propaganda sabotage and ideological expansion. As was stressed at the conference in Stockholm, the task of subordinating the international exchange of information to the aims of peace and mutual understanding is the common aim of all mankind.

GROMYKO WRITES TO UNESCO CHIEF ON COPYRIGHT STANDARDS

LD211404Y Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has sent a letter to Ahmad Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general, setting forth the Soviet Government's statement on the application of the standards of the Universal Copyright Convention (the text of 1971) to works by Soviet authors.

This decision by the Soviet Government aims to create favourable conditions for the use of works of Soviet authors by developing countries for purposes of public education. It also formalizes legally the existing practices. In its cooperation with the developing countries in the sphere of copyright the Soviet Union, ever since it has acceded to the universal convention, has been invariably promoting the development of education, science and culture in these countries, giving them an opportunity of widely using works of Soviet literature on favourable terms. Soviet authors have always shown full understanding of the spiritual and cultural needs and requirements of the peoples of the countries that have gained freedom from colonial dependence.

SOVIET INITIATIVES HIGHLIGHT 33D UNGA SESSION AGENDA

LD220647Y Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--Key problems of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, the strengthening of international peace and security, the widening and deepening of the process of detente in the world are on the preliminary agenda for the regular 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly, scheduled to open at U.N. headquarters in New York on September 19th 1978. 126 of the most topical issues of our time are on the agenda and the main items are connected with the demands of the U.N. Charter. The safeguarding of a lasting and just peace and expansion of cooperation between states.

The central place in the document is held by the Soviet initiatives, above all, by the Soviet proposal for banning the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weapons.

USSR UNION OFFICIAL ADDRESSES TU SEMINAR ON SAFETY

LD152026Y Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--Many forms of professional ailments have been completely wiped out in the Soviet Union. The Soviet trade unions make estensive use of their right to exercise public control and state supervision over the observance of the labour protection regulations. Not a single new enterprise is put into operation without their consent. This was stressed at the international trade union seminar on problems of labour safety and protection of the environment at enterprises of the chemical and allied branches of industry, which opened in Moscow today.

Taking part in the seminar are 41 delegations from 34 countries, representatives of the International Labour Organisation and other international trade union associations, as well as the World Health Organisation.

As noted in the report delivered by Nikolay Svetsov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers' Union of the USSR, technical standards for more than ten thousand types of chemical, petrochemical and mechanical-engineering production have been revised in the USSR during the past five years. Amendments were made in them, ensuring the best labour conditions. "From safety engineering to safe machinery"--this is the principle by which the specialists that develop new technological processes, machines and equipment are guided.

Placed at the disposal of this specialised trade union, Svetsov said, are 190 sanatoria and dispensaries, where the workers rest after their working day. The cost of their accomodation there is covered from social insurance funds.

Michel Odeaux, secretary of the National Federation of Chemical Industry Workers of France, related in his coreport about the struggle waged for labour safety by the trade unions of the capitalist states, where the employers adhered to the principle "profit above all", resulting in grave ailments and even deaths of the employed.

The seminar continues its work.

OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY

LD212047Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 21 June, TASS--An official spokesman for the State Department made a statement today concerning the editorial article entitled, "About the Present Policy of the U.S. Government" which was published in the Soviet press on 17 June, stressing that this statement was the official response of the U.S. Government to the article.

Without mentioning the big and urgent issues raised in the article, where it was shown that the present policy of the U.S. Government runs counter to the interests of detente, the State Department spokesman limited himself to a statement containing the following:

The U.S. Government paid the greatest attention to the article in PRAVDA and has taken note of the Soviet position set out in it.

There are provisions in the article with which we obviously disagree. However, we do not think that it would be useful to start a new round of wrangling.

As the secretary of state said to the House International Relations Committee, the most constructive policy for both sides, in proportion to how we make progress, will be to concentrate on concrete actions which both powers can undertake in order to reduce tension and achieve agreement on critically important matters on which talks are being conducted.

We are preparing for intensive talks with the Soviet Union in the next few months, including talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons, on the full and universal banning of nuclear arms tests and on mutual armed forces and arms reduction in central Europe. Progress at these talks and also on other issues giving rise to mutual concern will make a substantial contribution to the prospects of establishing long-term and stable relations.

The State Department spokesman confirmed in conclusion that the text of the statement has been provisionally approved by the White House.

World Press Reaction

LD220853Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--The world press and politicians in the United States and other countries are carefully analyzing the editorial article "On the Present Policy of the U.S. Administration" published in the Soviet press. Most commentators are expressing the opinion that this article is a very timely document, which is designed to exert a substantial influence on the contemporary state and prospects of Soviet-American relations.

This impressive statement, the Washington POST commentary says, represents a comprehensive Soviet reply not only to the U.S. President's speech in Annapolis but also to much else that Carter's administration has done in its first 17 months in office. The newspaper notes that the article is couched "in strong terms" and places all the responsibility for the trend toward changes in the relations between the two countries on the American administration. As all recent public opinion polls in the United States show, the Washington POST continues, the overwhelming majority of Americans advocate the improvement of relations with the USSR and the speediest conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The article confirms that "the Soviet leadership is convinced that it is not a question of propaganda speeches (in the United States) designed to exert a definite influence on public opinion but of most important foreign policy problems which have serious consequences," the New York TIMES writes. The Russians are concerned that J. Carter's administration is exaggerating the inevitability of conflicts between the two states and is "belittling the importance of cooperation." The New York TIMES draws particular attention to the sober assessment which the USSR makes of the foreign policy views of official Washington.

In the opinion of the Baltimore SUN, the Soviet Union is warning that the present American policy is fraught with danger for the cause of peace.

In Washington, Sen G. McGovern has sharply criticized the American leadership's foreign policy line. The latest turnaround in White House foreign policy, he declared, has brought the United States to the brink of an outbreak of cold war in relations with the Soviet Union. As the senator pointed out, the "diehard hawks" in the American capital now represent the greatest threat to the interests of the U.S. population. Americans can and must demand an end to the arms race, which threatens both our prosperity and our existence, G. McGovern noted. We must firmly embark on the path which leads to peace.

Stressing the great political importance of the article, Britain's REUTER agency reports that the Soviet Union declared once again: For its part, it has chosen the path of peace, and saber-rattling will not make it retreat. London's DAILY TELEGRAPH draws attention to the fact that distortions of real Soviet policy, like those which are now practiced in Washington, have not been seen since the cold war.

Giving an account of the article, Belgium's BELGE News Agency notes that it "rejects American criticism of the USSR point by point." The Carter administration is toughening its foreign policy because of its inability to solve U.S. internal problems. As far as political courage is concerned, the agency adds, it is incompatible with both recklessness and table-thumping.

This alarming policy, which is aimed at counterposing the United States to the socialist countries, is intensifying in the United States, Helsinki's KANSAN UUTISET remarks. The newspaper exposes the hypocrisy of the American ruling circles, which expatiate on "interference" by the socialist states in Africa while in actual fact the NATO powers are operating there.

The Norwegian press states that the U.S. administration's present policy represents a danger not only for the United States itself but also for all countries interested in peace and the development of international cooperation.

Rightwing American forces are going to any lengths in their offensive against detente, the Delhi PATRIOT writes. They are attempting to play the so-called "Chinese card," pursuing an overtly neocolonialist policy on the African Continent and attempting to interfere in the socialist community countries' internal affairs.

In its analysis of the article, Japan's Tokyo SHIMBUN reached the conclusion that the USSR is remaining loyal to its own previous positions, both when pursuing its global peace-loving foreign policy and in its bilateral talks with the United States. As the newspaper notes, cogent new evidence has been received that Moscow will continue to pursue a principled policy of cooperation and the relaxation of international tension in relations with Washington.

AMERICAN PUBLIC, PRESS ALARMED BY BRZEZINSKI'S VIEWS

LD211932Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--The anti-Soviet views of the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, Brzezinski, and the influence he exerts on the administration's policy, cause increasing alarm of American public opinion, meet with growing criticism in the U.S. press.

The New York TIMES admits that Brzezinski's entire professional career pursued the purpose of setting the United States and the Soviet Union at loggerheads. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR calls him a champion of the tough line, playing the main role in shaping Washington's foreign policy.

The DAILY WORLD says that Brzezinski holds the post of the President's assistant for national security affairs, but the policy he advocates is fraught with danger to the peace, security and very life of the American people. The newspaper stresses that from the moment he assumed his post in the administration, Brzezinski exerted efforts to shunt the United States from the road of negotiations to the road of confrontation with the Soviet Union, to the road of suppressing the national-liberation movements all over the world.

The DAILY WORLD notes that this policy alarms not only the progressive public but also the sober-minded elements in the ruling circles. Even they see that his views contradict the world development, the latest international events and tendencies.

The organ of the Association of American Farmers, U.S. FARM NEWS, expresses regret in connection with the fact that Brzezinski exerts a substantial influence on the policy of President J. Carter.

PRESIDENT CARTER URGED TO 'RECONSIDER' AFRICAN POLICY

LD211358Y Moscow in English 1028 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--The recent events in the Zaire province of Shaba, where the NATO states have launched an open military intervention, confirm the fact that a dangerous change has occurred in the U.S. policy in Africa. This is pointed out in the statement, circulated here by a group of prominent public and trade-union leaders of the United States. The document stresses that the Carter administration, not wishing to recognize [word indistinct] really existing political situation in Africa, which is waging a struggle against racialism, for genuine economic progress, is busy making up stories about the non-existent Soviet and Cuban "threat" to the African countries. Such a policy tends to increase tension, which, in the final count, may bring about a grave armed conflict of the Vietnam type, only this time with the participation of NATO armed forces, besides the United States, on the side of the Pretoria and Salisbury racialists and also such repressive regimes as the Mobuto regime in Zaire.

In the opinion of the authors of the statement, in its approach to the African problems the U.S. administration essentially proceeds from positions of combatting the national-liberation forces in general, and in the south of the Continent in particular, with a view to perpetuating the white minority regimes there.

The document notes that such a policy of the American administration runs counter to the interests of the African peoples and has the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the multinational corporations, which would like to perpetuate their domination over the African peoples and over the natural resources of the "black continent".

Belligerent voices are heard in the United States, which call for the launching of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb, which can be used for suppressing the national liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa. This process is taking place against the background of the attempts to "freeze" the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and to obstruct other steps towards nuclear disarmament.

The authors of the document warn American public opinion about the extremely dangerous character of this line, fraught as it is with serious consequences for the cause of peace and urge the U.S. President James Carter to reconsider his stand vis-a-vis Africa.

CAPITALISM NOT HUMANITARIANISM DICTATES U.S. POLICY AIMS

LD211035Y Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 9 LD

[Article by Yuriy Yartsev: "So It's All a Matter of Humanism?!"]

[Text] The very title of a recent article by the well known commentator Joseph Harsch--"The Russians and the Americans"--suggests a comparison. And so it is.

Harsch took it upon himself to answer a most crucial question: Why have the Americans been participating in armed conflicts throughout the world and waging wars for many years, whereas the Russians have not?

He is honest in naming Korea and Vietnam, plus the Marine landings in Lebanon and the Dominican Republic, plus the permanent presence of American soldiers in Western Europe, the Philippines and Taiwan, Japan, Greece and Turkey.... It could be added that, since the war, the United States has used its armed forces or resorted to threats of force 215 times and has been on the verge of using nuclear weapons on 33 occasions.

In the first place, it is not clear why, at the very moment when American interference in Africa has become such an acute question, Harsch found it necessary so bluntly to admit: Yes, in the past U.S. armed forces have been sent to all the above-mentioned countries and areas, and not only to these places but also "to many others, and they are still there."

Apparently in order to make the picture of an American military presence creeping across all continents even more striking, Harsch says that Soviet troops--in contrast to Americans--are not to be found outside the Soviet defense perimeter.

"Certainly a very marked contrast. But where's the difference?" Harsch returns to his question.

Apparently it all boils to the fact that as a nation the Americans originally come from many lands, and, he argues, it is for this reason that they react very sensitively to problems in the countries of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers. OK, let's assume this.

However, the Russians and the Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and other Soviet peoples besides, Harsch continues, in contrast to the Americans, have lived from time immemorial on the territory conquered by their ancestors. It is their habitat and they have remained there. Also true.

From now on it's child's play. The Americans experience if not nostalgia then--more fittingly--an ancestral yearning for other shores.

This highly original concept is surprising if only because, when writing about themselves, Americans usually say that successive generations of immigrants from other countries have been "boiled down" in the notorious American melting pot and have totally shed their old habits, customs, views and way of life and adopted new ones. On becoming U.S. citizens they place their new motherland above all things. When it pays them, they remember this; when it doesn't, like Harsch, they stress the centrifugal feelings and aspirations allegedly drawing American to Europe, Africa, Asia or wherever they come from.

Harsch does not undertake the defense of the NATO countries. And, strangely enough, he is even silent about the "Soviet threat." His approach is more subtle, more intricate, more resourceful. He justifies American actions in the international arena by saying that "the United States is drawn for humanitarian reasons into different areas of the world, which otherwise would be of no interest to either the Washington administration or the American people."

No, the U.S. foreign policy course is not dictated by "humanitarian reasons." First and foremost, the Americans and Russians live under different social systems. This is the crucial factor which draws the American state and private enterprises toward capital investment spheres, raw material stocks, sources of oil, maritime routes and strategic strong points. And they will resort to anything, even armed interference to get them, but you do not see Russians striding about the world with evil, selfish intentions because their attitude toward other peoples accords fully with the ideals of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy.

With this retort to Harsch we end this article.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX INFLUENCES U.S. LEGISLATORS

LD211115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[A. Tolkunov article: "'Their Man' on Capitol Hill: How the Militarists Indoctrinate the U.S. Legislators"]

[Text] Militarist circles, which, in spite of the improvement in the international climate, are intensifying the arms race, have become more active in the United States recently. As before, they are led by the military-industrial complex, which coordinates and directs the activity of the transatlantic "hawks."

"It must be clearly seen that the threat to peace is created by quite specific social groups, organizations and individuals," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the World Peace Congress. "For instance, even on the evidence of very high-ranking figures in major Western countries, that sinister alliance of professional militarists and monopolies which grow rich by manufacturing the instruments of war, usually known as the military-industrial complex, has become, as it were, a 'state within a state' and has acquired self-sufficient strength."

This sinister alliance--an integral and very influential part of modern state monopoly capital--is based on the mutual interests of the Pentagon and the arms magnates. Also in the service of the military-industrial complex are various "public" committees and associations, a network of lobbying institutions and scientific research centers. One of the complex's main tasks is to gain additional support for its aggressive line in Congress, which plays the decisive role in ratifying the military budget and approves international treaties.

Through the long years of the "cold war" the military-industrial complex systematically planted its agents on Capitol Hill, and they now include dozens of legislators (although far from a majority in Congress). They are above all those legislators who represent "arms districts," full of military production and Pentagon projects. They vote automatically for concrete Pentagon appropriations which may bring "dividends to the district," or more accurately to arms corporations, firms servicing military bases and so forth.

In this respect, these congressmen naturally occupy reactionary positions on social programs. The mercenary interests of the bourgeois parliamentarian take the upper hand over the urgent need to combat the true enemies of American society; economic disorders, unemployment, poverty and crime. "With rare exceptions," the well-known economist J. Galbraith says, "in all cases the member of the House of Representatives or senator who votes for military spending is voting to bring riches to people he does not even represent, but at the expense of the people who elected him."

The arms magnates and generals help "their men" to obtain seats on the influential armed services committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These committees are the main strongholds of militarism on Capitol Hill. It is there that the Pentagon budget is sent initially and there that its preliminary discussion takes place.

Particularly great influence on the Armed Services Committees belongs to their chairmen, politicians who are under the influence of militarist circles. For many years the House Armed Services Committee was headed by rightwing conservative M. Rivers, who represented the "arms city" of Charleston, South Carolina and defended each Pentagon cent as if it were his own, under the banner of "concern for fellow-countrymen." Now the Charleston factory owners are watched over by the old "hawk" Senator S. Thurmond.

The Pentagon can also rely completely on the militarist J. Stennis, chairman of the parallel Senate committee. Such influential members of the aforementioned committee as Senators B. Goldwater, H. Cannon and J. Tower are also long-standing friends of the military-industrial complex. Their ties with the arms magnates are so close that, as the journal CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY informed us, these "elected representatives of the people" are private guests of fashionable hunting lodges belonging to the Rockwell International and Northrop military concerns. Perhaps in these lodges they also talk about hunting... military orders.

The indoctrination of legislators by emissaries of the military-industrial complex is multifaceted in nature. One of its constituent parts is the financing of election campaigns. Thus it has become known that in 1976, Senator H. Cannon, chairman of the Armed Services Committee Subcommittee on Tactical Aircraft, received more than $6,000 from aircraft building concerns (obviously this is only the visible part of the iceberg of gifts from military monopolies).

The military-industrial complex is also zealously fattening up its other favorites. Clear evidence of this is provided by the activity of representative R. Sikes. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, he "organized" Pentagon appropriations for his district in Florida through shady machinations. And for himself: The "elected representative of the people" owned shares in one of the biggest military enterprises there. The machinations were exposed, and in January last year the House was forced to strip him of the chairmanship. But even this scandal did not stop Sikes from being reflected. He was unopposed. His election campaign financing was provided by the arms magnates in the district. And today Sikes continues to frighten his colleagues with the "Soviet threat," demanding more and more military appropriations to please his financial donors.

The military concerns and the Pentagon are pleased with their Capitol Hill friends. During the work of the 93d Congress one of the "hawks" propaganda centers--the Council for American Security--gave "100 percent" approval to the voting on military programs by 15 members of the House Armed Services Committee. Praise was also earned by 13 other legislators who are members of the commission. This favorable attitude is easy to explain. In 1972-1975, the committee approved 98.5 percent of the Pentagon's requirements for military purchases.

The emissaries of the military-industrial complex on Capitol Hill periodically form alliances with certain groups advocating the implementation of an aggressive policy in various parts of the world. They relatively often receive support from Zionist circles, politicians who actively advocate extending military assistance to reactionary regimes, and so forth.

The numerous military-industrial complex lobbyists, who represent various associations and committees, vigilantly follow the course of debates on the military budget. They have personal talks with legislators and "organize" propaganda materials in the big press depicting the insistent need to force through controversial military programs. These materials are "backed up" by various reports by retired Pentagon men and scientists, who offer "military and scientific" viewpoints to substantiate the "Russians' aggressiveness" and the weakening of U.S. military might. This disinformation is poured onto Capitol Hill as if from a horn of plenty during the discussion of Pentagon requirements.

Certain authors of such reports go as far as outright forgery, trying, for instance, to prove that the Soviet Union is violating existing strategic arms limitation agreements. Such slanders create a nervous atmosphere in Congress and are used as "arguments" by the opponents of arms limitation. Senator W. Proxmire was obliged to turn to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for an explanation of the "research" of retired General G. Keegan on the "Soviet threat." Addressing the Council for American Security, the former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence attempted to prove that "American intelligence has systematically underestimated Soviet military might." In reply to the senator, G. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was forced to reject Keegan's fabrications. S. Stratton, one of the Capitol "hawks," was recently caught redhanded, when his colleagues accused him of outright forgery in his "assessment" of the armed forces of the USSR and the United States. The fact is that many congressmen are unwilling to be led by the nose by the militarists and are exposing their manipulations. Thus Patricia Schroeder and other legislators warn, in their report, of the activity of the military-industrial complex's propaganda apparatus, which is trying to "impose on us the absurd idea that the American military machine is turning into a ghost of its former self and can only be revived by an influx of high-calorie millions."

The military-industrial complex resorts to any means to enlist the support of wavering legislators and to discredit opponents of increased Pentagon appropriations. Thus, during a recent Senate discussion of the controversial B-1 strategic bomber program, the office of Senator Patrick Leahy, who represents the state of Vermont, as well as the offices of many of his colleagues, was inundated with letters and telegrams from "petitioners," who painted tempting prospects for the state's "prosperity" as a result of fulfilling this military program. The main contractor to build the B-1--Rockwell International--was behind the lobbyists. Leahy openly accused the corporation of "scandalous manipulations" to lobby in favor of the B-1 and of "discrediting senators and members of the House of Representatives who opposed this program." "They even went so far as to accuse them of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union," the senator declared indignantly. Typical McCarthyist methods. But, as events show, they frequently no longer work.

In parallel with increased agitation for new Pentagon appropriations, including strategic arms such as cruise missiles, MX strategic missiles and so forth, the opponents of detente have provoked "leaks" of information on the course of the SALT talks in an attempt to prove that the U.S. delegation is making "irreparable concessions." Such a broad and active campaign to indoctrinate public opinion and legislators and to throw together an alliance of opponents of documents which have not yet been elaborated is a new phenomenon in U.S. political life, not seen during the debate over the 1972 accords.

Militarist circles are trying to begin a preliminary discussion of questions of strategic arms limitation in the Arms Control and Disarmament Subcommittee, whose chairman is Senator H. Jackson. This is being done despite the fact that the new SALT treaty, which is being drawn up, does not come under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee (which includes the said subcommittee) and must first be discussed in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Jackson's reputation as a "leading expert" on military strategy is reinforced by his close contacts, going back many years, with Pentagon generals, who supply him with "information" (in fact misinformation) "substantiating" the need to increase the United States' military might. "The favorite of the Pentagon, the military industry, the pro-Israel lobby and the AFL-CIO labor union leadership" (this is how the commentator J. Reston has described the senator from the state of Washington) not only advocates conducting the SALT talks from a "tough" position but has also repeatedly cast doubt on the competence of the U.S. participants. By using their influence, Jackson and his supporters secured a change in the composition of the U.S. delegation after the first round of these talks, and Gen R. Allison, who had repeatedly declared that the accord must reflect the strategic equality of the two powers, was pensioned off.

The military-industrial complex is very influential but by no means omnipotent in indoctrinating legislators. Congressmen campaigning for the implementation of a "position of strength" policy are opposed by realistically thinking figures, who are aware of the danger of whipping up the arms race. Exposing fabrications about the "Soviet danger," they point out that the propaganda operations of the military-industrial complex are aimed at insuring that Congress obediently approves military programs. In the last few days such influential senators as C. Mathias, R. Clark, J. Culver and others have leveled well-reasoned criticism at dangerous shifts in White House policy.

It is known that those circles which would like to return the world to the cold war and to unrestrained military rivalry are now starting to gain the upper hand in Washington. These alarming trends are expressed, above all, in the stepping up of the arms race under the influence of representatives of the military-industrial complex. This policy, realistically-minded politicians warn, can do serious harm to the cause of detente and the strengthening of peace among the peoples.

The disposition of forces in Congress shows that, despite the activation of the Capitol Hill agents of the military-industrial complex, a complex confrontation is continuing in the U.S. Congress between the supporters and opponents of detente.

U.S. STRATEGIC SUFFICIENCY DOCTRINE HAS AGGRESSIVE AIMS

LD211431Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan article: "Gambling on Nuclear Superiority"]

[Text] Militarist forces in the United States and the other countries of the aggressive NATO bloc are mounting a fierce campaign against detente, accelerating military preparations and striving to create new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. In the last 10 years alone the United States and its NATO allies have spent $1.3 trillion on military purposes. The last 4 years account for 50 percent of these funds. Under U.S. pressure, the recent NATO Council session approved an additional arms race program which has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the world.

In order to justify their dangerous actions, the U.S. strategists attempt to place them on a "scientific basis"--they elaborate various theories and create all kinds of strategic concepts. I would like to talk in more detail about one thesis--the concept of "strategic sufficiency."

This concept embraces questions connected with the creation of strategic armaments and determines the qualitative and quantitative composition of the U.S. strategic forces, the direction of their development and the basic principles for their use. In other words, the concept of "strategic sufficiency" is designed to answer the question: What kind of strategic nuclear forces does the United States need to have at the present time, and in what direction should it develop them in the foreseeable future? However, it should be noted that the concept of "strategic sufficiency" is pretty vague and variable. Former U.S. Defense Secretary M. Laird, one of its main creators, said that "the idea of strategic sufficiency is constantly revised in the light of the changing strategic situation."

This concept is one of the most important components of the strategy of "realistic deterrence" and replaced a less diplomatic formula--the "attainment of superiority." America's PROGRESSIVE magazine describes this substitution as a "verbal ruse," stressing that the difference between the two concepts--"attainment of superiority" and "strategic sufficiency"--is "practically undetectable."

Indeed, whatever you call these military-strategic guidelines, their aim is the same--to insure that the United States attains superiority over the Soviet Union in strategic forces. However, unlike the previous guidelines, the present concept emphatically stresses the qualitative improvement of the strategic nuclear forces. On a purely military level it makes it possible to increase the Pentagon's nuclear potential many times over. Thus, according to American press information, the replacement of 550 (out of 1,000) Minuteman-1 and Minuteman-2 missiles with multiple-warhead Minuteman-3 missiles (three independently targetable 200-kiloton warheads) increased the total number of nuclear warheads from 1,000 to 2,000. The same thing must be said about the missile-carrying nuclear submarines, 31 of which (out of 41) have been equipped with the Poseidon multiple-warhead missile (10-12 independently targetable 50-kiloton warheads). As a result, the total number of nuclear warheads on sea-based missiles increased more than sevenfold. It is also striking that the Pentagon began to develop production of land and sea-based MIRVed missiles while the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were already in progress and when the first agreements were being elaborated and adopted.

As is well known, during the last U.S. presidential campaign, the Democratic candidate stated his intention, if elected, of promoting arms limitation and disarmament. However, matters have turned out differently in practice. [paragraph continues]

"The Carter administration," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses, "has not only failed to fulfill its promises but is continuing the further buildup of the arms race."

Here are the specific facts. In the middle of 1977, the White House decided to adopt new MK-12A nuclear warheads to increase the accuracy and capacity of the Minuteman-3 missile. Tests of the new Trident nuclear missile system, with 24 ICBMs on board each nuclear submarine, are in full swing. Long-term plans envisage the adoption of about 20 Trident-type submarines. Work on creating the new MX (mobile) multiple-warhead ICBM (12-14 independently targetable 400-kiloton warheads) is being accelerated. The MX missile is scheduled for the mid-eighties. The list of these measures could be continued. They all confirm that the Pentagon is seeking new ways to increase its arsenal of nuclear attack facilities and new scenarios for their use.

Manipulating the thesis of the protection of "national security interests," militant circles in Washington are attempting to prove the unprovable; namely the "rationality" and even the "humanity" of their nuclear strategy, which is supposedly based on the principle of "mutual deterrence" and insuring "sufficiency," not on attaining superiority, on delivering a "retalitory strike" and not on carrying out "preemptive operations." However, even a brief analysis of the concept of "strategic sufficiency" reveals the spuriousness of these allegations.

For instance, in determining the level of U.S. strategic nuclear forces, this concept, like the "attainment of superiority" formula, is based on the principles of "assured destruction" and "limited damage." The former assumes that the U.S. strategic offensive forces are capable of inflicting "unacceptable damage" on the Soviet Union in any nuclear war scenario. The second principle refers to the possibility of considerably weakening the forces of the Soviet Union's retaliatory strike in order to reduce U.S. losses to "acceptable dimensions."

Just what do these guidelines really mean? Former Defense Secretary D. Rumsfeld answered this question. Before leaving the Pentagon in 1977, he pointed out the potential opened up by reliance on the principle of "limited damage." "The most ambitious version of the strategy," Rumsfeld declared, "dictates the creation of the potential for a decisive first strike against the enemy's offensive forces in order to destroy the largest possible part of his megatonnage before he can bring his nuclear facilities into action. The effectiveness of the enemy's remaining retaliatory strike forces, which in theory must be aimed at urban and industrial targets, would be further reduced by a combination of active and passive defense...." Thus, the former Pentagon boss on the one hand acknowledged the existence of a plan to deliver a preemptive nuclear strike and on the other revealed the essence of the program for building the strategic offensive forces, which must be maintained at a level "sufficient" to enable the United States to pursue the "position-of-strength" military-political policy.

Examining these sinister aspects of U.S. nuclear strategy, R. Aldridge, well-known American specialist on the creation of strategic armaments, writes in the article "The Concept of the Decisive First Strike: The Pentagon's Secret Strategy" featured in the May 1978 issue of PROGRESSIVE magazine: "Its aim is not to insure a nuclear stalemate or a 'balance of terror' but to prepare for the delivery of a surprise attack by the United States."

Our attitude toward peace based on a "balance of terror"--incidentally, the same terror which people in the West, by no means accidentally, call the "Pentagon's best ally"--is well known. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "is resolutely opposed to a 'balance of terror.' We advocate a balance of trust." [paragraph continues]

One cannot help noticing--and R. Aldridge rightly noted this--that the highly dubious thesis of the "balance of terror" is disseminated by some people in the United States with a very definite aim: achieving, under cover of this thesis, the military superiority which would insure our ability to deliver a surprise attack. "The attempts to conceal this strategy's orientation toward delivering a first strike," R. Aldridge stresses, "are the greatest deception to which the American people have ever been subjected." It could not be put more clearly.

And so the Pentagon concept of "strategic sufficiency," like the other similar guidelines, is nothing more than a screen to hide the increase in the strategic arms race. As is well-known, throughout its history--from the first atom bomb to the present--this race has developed on the basis of the "action-counteraction" principle: The West has issued a challenge and the Soviet Union has had to accept it. The risk of military confrontation has increased with each new round of the arms race unleashed by the imperialists. Incidentally, realistically minded Western politicians see this and acknowledge it.

The Pentagon's military preparations look even more dangerous against the background of the changes in Washington's policy, which are causing concern throughout the world and the ill-intentioned anti-Soviet fabrications. "...Those in the West who are now fueling the far-fetched campaign about the 'Soviet military threat' really have something else in mind," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has declared. "They are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the approximate equilibrium which prevails in the correlation of the sides' military forces, and they want to attain superiority. This is dangerous, because this approach will prompt an unrestrained new race in weapons production and is fraught with military adventures. However, these people must at last realize one thing: The Soviet Union has always found, and, you may be confident, will in the future find the proper response to any military challenge."

Thus, exposure of the aggressive essence of the American concept of "strategic sufficiency" is of considerable importance. Although its main aim--the attainment of military superiority--is doomed to failure, this concept is utilized by detente's opponents as an obstacle to curbing the arms race, with all the ensuing pernicious consequences for peace and the security of the world.

FORMER CIA OFFICIAL'S HEARING OPENS IN WASHINGTON

LD211156Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 21, TASS--The authorities of the United States have once more demonstrated their complete disregard for the civil liberties and rights of American citizens.

The hearing of the case of the former CIA official Frank Snepp has begun in the U.S. capital. It is common knowledge that three months ago Snepp published a book about his work in the American intelligence, in which he adduces several facts revealing unlawful operations secretly carried out by the CIA for a considerable length of time. Such exposures irritated the bosses of the American intelligence organ. And so Frank Snepp landed in the dock.

He is accused of harming the "national interests of the United States." This charge is used by American justice every time it wants to punish either fighters for civil rights or progressive American leaders, protesting against the antidemocratic course of the U.S. authorities.

In the opinion of commentators, the trial of Frank Snepp is patent proof of the double-faced policy of the U.S. authorities, which publicly speak about the alleged violations of civil rights abroad, whereas in their own country they are ready to jail anybody who shows the slightest dissension.

PRC USING CHINESE ABROAD TO FURTHER GREAT-POWER AIMS

LD211201Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis Article: "Stake On Nationalism"]

[Text] The Hua Chiao are playing a considerable role among those who, in Japan today, are urging the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to immediately conclude the Japanese-Chinese talks on the so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" and are continuing to exaggerate the idea of including in the text of the treaty an article on "the joint opposition of the two countries to the hegemony" of any third country, by which the Maoists mean the USSR. The Hua Chiao are the people of Chinese nationality living permanently abroad, as well as local citizens of Chinese nationality. (Here and from now on we are concerned only with the Hua Chiao who support Peking--the majority of the Hua Chiao living in the countries of Southeast Asia). They number over 50,000 in Japan. The pro-Peking Hua Chiao, at one with the other forces of reaction, are attempting to drive a wedge into good-neighborly Soviet-Japanese relations and to draw Japan into the channel of anti-Soviet politics.

It was noted a long time ago that the Peking diplomats accredited in the Japanese capital carry out subversive work spreading anti-Sovietism and using the Hua Chiao in Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and other cities as accomplices. Observers consider that the "invisible empire"--the Hua Chiao who are inclined toward Peking--active in Japan regularly receives from Peking the appropriate instructions for cultivating public opinion both in certain press organs and during personal contacts with parliamentarians, representatives of the business world and politicians. It is also noted that the Hua Chiao's activities increased after the visit by Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda to Washington and his conversations with the U.S. President J. Carter who, in the words of the newspaper ASAHI, told Fukuda that the Americans have no grounds to oppose the inclusion in the text of the treaty of an article on "hegemony." He then told the Japanese premier that U.S. policy regarding Peking was aimed at rapprochement and an extension of cooperation. As a result, the section of the Hua Chiao living in the United States and Japan and in favor of Peking, according to press evidence, "raised their heads even higher."

The press organs of different countries quote different figures for the number of Chinese living outside the Chinese borders. The majority make it 25 million people. "Although the Chinese comprise only 6 percent of this region's [presumably East Asia] population," the journal FORTUNE writes, "The economic weight of the Hua Chiao is extremely great. Their strongholds are Singapore (75 percent of the population), Malaysia (35 percent), Thailand (10 percent), Indonesia (3.5 percent) and the Philippines (about 2 percent)."

But figures themselves do not reveal everything. The bourgeois stratum among the Chinese emigres on the one hand disposes of considerable capital and on the other has a ramified communications network both within countries and between communities in different states. At all levels, from the largest banks to the tiniest village stores, they hold key positions in commerce and industry. Many people of Chinese extraction have become involved in parliamentary and political activity, while others hold posts in the cabinets of a number of Southeast Asian countries.

Peking has never lost sight of the extremely mobile and generally obedient army of Hua Chiao. It is true that its policy regarding Chinese nationals living beyond the borders of the PRC has periodically been subject to amendments reflecting the unstable state of affairs in China itself.

However, this is the subject of a special debate. One thing is clear: the present Peking leadership has adopted Mao Tse-tung's policy vis-a-vis Chinese living abroad and has even decided to intensify work with them. As Hua Kuo-feng noted in his report at the last session of the National People's Congress, Peking allocates the Hua Chiao the role of a "bridge" in ties with Southeast Asia.

In this connection it is interesting to analyze at what level Peking intends to implement this policy. The press of the South and Southeast Asian countries has frequently noted that the Chinese leaders constantly resort to the services, legal and illegal, of emigres fulfilling the role of spies and saboteurs. Some of them undergo training in special schools in China and are then "introduced" into banks, institutions and industrial enterprises. Others act in the role of home-bred activists for Peking, tailing members of the government and studying military installations and the deployment of defense installations. This is no unsubstantiated assertion. It is confirmed, for example, by the Jakarta newspaper BERITA BUANA, which is close to the government and which spoke recently of the discovery of a large underground organization on the island of Java spying for the PRC. It became clear during the investigation that the organization comprised about 100 Chinese nationals, including PRC military personnel, who had entered Indonesia illegally with false documents. The Hua Chiao of this organization helped the Chinese "migrants" to settle in Indonesia and supplied them with passports and other false documents. Their leaders regularly received instructions from Peking on methods and means for subversive activity in Indonesia.

The newspaper MERDEKA reported that the country's security organs recently arrested 1,250 PRC residents who had entered Indonesia illegally. It called on its government to take effective countermeasures to stop the illegal entry of PRC citizens and to step up control over the Hua Chiao's activity.

Subversive activity by Chinese agents is also apparent in other states of the region. The Indian newspaper BLITZ noted, for example, that "the position of the Chinese in the local economy is so strong that, for example, in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and parts of the Philippines Chinese businessmen could create real economic (read--and political) chaos in each of the countries mentioned literally in a few days."

"Truth will out," runs the Russian popular wisdom. It is no accident that, during Peking's so-called "peaceful offensive" against its close and distant neighbors, by which we mean Chinese leaders' recent visits to South and Southeast Asian countries, and also the sumptuous receptions given to the leaders of several countries of the region in Peking, Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage did not tire of repeating that the Chinese colony in Southeast Asia "is in no way used by them to carry out subversive work against existing regimes in the states of this region." It was stressed that the PRC is in favor of all the Hua Chiao in Southeast Asian countries adopting the citizenship of those countries and observing the laws existing in them. On the other hand it was noted that Peking will welcome and encourage visits by the Chinese from Asian countries to the PRC to meet their relatives....

However, the Peking leaders did not succeed in deceiving public opinion. This, for example, is what the Singapore STRAITS TIMES writes on the subject: The Peking leadership persisitently appeals to the "patriotic feelings" of the Hua Chiao, seeing in them "an important force is essential to exploit." According to the Maoists' plans not only "racially pure" emigres but also later descendants of Chinese who left the motherland a long time ago must become active supporters of Peking in implementing its superpower aspirations.

As regards Peking's thesis on Hua Chiao's visits to China for "family reunions," it is easy to see the real state of affairs behind it. The Maoists are interested only in those "relatives" who are connected with research in the field of military technology, the defense industry, modern physics, chemistry and medicine. According to press evidence, Peking is actively continuing to encourage class specialists of Chinese descent to leave the United States and several West European countries for China. In the first 6 months of 1978 alone over 200 Hua Chiao engaged in various fields of science, particularly military science, received invitations to leave the United States and go to work in China.

Speaking of the citizenship of Chinese nationals living abroad, it is quite understandable that it is far more advantageous for Peking if the Hua Chiao adopt the citizenship of their country of residence. This gives them greater chances to penetrate certain sectors of industry and the organs of the state apparatus....

Expressing Peking's opinion, PEOPLE'S DAILY once wrote: The overwhelming majority of the Chinese bourgeoisie abroad occupy a "friendly and patriotic position" and therefore we must strive for "solidarity with them." The reason is clear: the capital of well-to-do Hua Chiao in the countries of Southeast Asia alone totals, according to the most modest estimates, $15 billion. At the same time pro-Peking agents and also provocateurs sent to the territory of Southeast Asian countries actively continue to persecute poor Hua Chiao who, even while oppressed on two sides--by the local and their own bourgeoisie--refuse to cooperate with the Maoists.

Significant in this connection is the anti-Vietnam campaign being fanned by Peking on the propaganda plane. The Chinese leaders are continuing to shower threats on the government of Vietnam, which, they say, has taken an "incorrect stand" with regard to the Hua Chiao living on Vietnamese territory--and this "cannot be ignored." But what has actually happened? This question has been answered by NHAN DAN, Central Committee of the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Explaining that in the course of socialist transformation the provisions formulated by the revolution in the sphere of transforming the private sector in industry and trade apply equally to all citizens, the newspaper writes: "Why does the Chinese side devote such great attention to a small group of bourgeois Chinese nationals in Vietnam totally ignoring the fate of many hundreds of thousands of genuine working people--Chinese emigres who are being subjected in various parts of the world to merciless exploitation, persecution and even physical annihilation?"

There is one answer: Peking intends to continue directing and using for its own great-power nationalist interests only the propertied section of the Hua Chiao.

A direct connection exists between the policy of great-power chauvinism being pursued by Peking inside the country and that in the international arena. The policy of the Peking leadership with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a logical continuation of its policy on the national question directly in China--a policy distinguished by extreme Great-Han chauvinism. But "the Vietnamese people," a Vietnamese Government note reads, "will not allow feelings of narrow nationalism to be kindled within themselves and will make every effort to preserve the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries." The "Trojan Horse" strategy, once elaborated deep within the CIA, gives the Chinese leaders no rest. It was aimed precisely at undermining the internal state foundations of the socialist community countries and developing states with the help of agents recruited by the CIA from among local traitors and renegades. But as regards Peking, it makes extensive use of the Hua Chiao loyal to it for this purpose.

Quite recently certain Hong Kong newspapers have carried cock-and-bull stories inspired by Peking, maintaining that in the situation of increasing competitive struggle against industrial and financial associations the antiquated Hua Chiao family associations and related business companies have decreasing chances of holding out." It is now clear that the misinformation was launched like a trial ballon as a decoy. Behind its smokescreen Peking was conducting an active offensive to orient the Hua Chiao toward further capturing key positions in the economic and political spheres of a particular country. The activities of secret services in organizing a "fifth column" in independent states in the region were being stepped up, and the process of merging Hua Chiao capital with the financial oligarchy and the local military was being intensified.

The Southeast Asian public is following with alarm the actions of Peking which, far from accidentally, has legislatively registered its relations with the Hua Chiao in the PRC Constitution and is continuing, according to an AFP correspondent, to strengthen links with them with the help of the diplomatic bridges it is currently building in Southeast Asia, considering them the "best means" to this end. As political observers point out, the Maoists are displaying unprecedented vigor in this respect. Citing perfectly reliable sources, they report Peking's training of masters of espionage specializing in specific countries in the region, who will be sent by the Peking leadership in the guise of diplomats to the opening embassies.

All this provocative ballyhoo by Peking cannot fail to concern both peace-loving forces in the developing countries of the region and also everyone who is interested in the strengthening of peace in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA RECALLS 1969 PRC BORDER CLASH

LD201557 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 June 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word reportage by correspondent A. Shumskiy from the Eastern Border District titled "The Detail Goes Out On Patrol." The report describes the daily life of the soldiers of one of the Eastern Border District's posts. Shumskiy states:

"Recently the servicemen of this post visited a neighboring post. Photographs and personal belongings of the border guards Dulepov and Ryazanov, who died in the fighting on the Kamennaya Hill on 13 August 1969, are kept there in the room of combat glory."

CPSU GREETS LCY ON OPENING DAY OF 11TH LCY CONGRESS

LD210854Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Apparent text of CPSU Central Committee greetings to 11th LCY Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates of the 11th LCY Congress, all Yugoslav communists and wishes the congress successful work. Soviet communists and the working people of our country are deeply satisfied that friendship between the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia are developing and strengthening. In solving the task of communist and socialist construction, the USSR and the SFRY have extensive possibilities for deepening mutual ties in all fields. A determining influence on the positive process of their development is exerted by the consolidation of comradely contacts between the CPSU and the LCY. Of special importance for the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation are the meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY.

The CPSU consistently supports the development of cooperation with the LCY and with other fraternal parties on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism, firmly abiding by the principles of equality and independence, noninterference in internal affairs and international solidarity. The close joint activity of the communist and workers parties and their continuous mutual support are a strong expression of the international character of the contemporary revolutionary process, of the peoples' march toward socialism and communism. The Soviet people have a well-intentioned interest in the life and work of the peoples of socialist Yugoslavia and the comprehensive work of the LCY in solving current problems of the further development of the country. We congratulate you on your achievements in socialist construction and in carrying out the tasks of increasing the role of the working class and its political vanguard in the life of your country, as laid down at the 10th LCY Congress and on your efforts in the direction of insuring peace and the development of international cooperation.

In achieving great successes in socialist and communist construction, the socialist countries exert a deeper and more comprehensive influence on world social development. Life itself convincingly shows the decisive advantages which the socialist order has over capitalism, and the undying value of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. There is no doubt that the fraternal parties' creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory, and of the objective law of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism in the concrete conditions of each country and the skillful use by those parties of the total experience of social transformations, will lead to new victories of world socialism. At the present stage it is becoming particularly important to consolidate and develop the process of detente, to liquidate existing areas of international tension, to stop the arms race and eliminate the danger of a new world war. By their concerted efforts and constructive initiatives, the socialist states are making a tremendous constribution to the solution of these vitally important tasks, to the cause of asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and to the strengthening of peace and international security.

We are convinced that the further close convergence of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the face of imperialist machinations will create an insuperable obstacle to those who would like to bring mankind to the brink of world catastrophe. The USSR highly values the role of the nonalined movement in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of peoples, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for ending the arms race and for disarmament and attributes great significance to consolidating joint activity between nonalined countries and socialist states.

Soviet communists, with a feeling of fraternal friendship and solidarity, wish the Yugoslav communists and all the Yugoslav working people great successes in the comprehensive development of their country and in solving the problems of socialist construction. Let friendly relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia strengthen and develop for the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace in the whole world.

PRAVDA NOTES LCY SUCCESSFUL WORK BETWEEN CONGRESSES

LD211339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondents B. Averchenko, V. Zhuravskiy report: "The Highest Forum of Yugoslav Communists"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 June--The 11th LCY Congress will begin work in Belgrade on 20 June. The republic's capital is in festive attire. The tricolor national and red party flags flutter over the new Palace of Congresses which has been erected on the left bank of the Sava where it joins the Danube, over state and public buildings, and along the green boulevards, avenues and streets.

Delegates and numerous guests, some of whom are veterans of the revolution, heroes of the people's liberation war, the best production workers, representatives of sociopolitical organizations and others, have come together from all over the country to take part in the highest party forum. The guest seats in the palace's big auditorium will be occupied by representatives of many communist and workers parties, socialist and social democratic parties, and progressive and people's liberation movements.

Today Belgrade warmly and cordially greeted the CPSU delegation headed by F.D. Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has arrived for the 11th LCY Congress.

The Yugoslav friends note with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between both parties and states are developing positively in all spheres. The report on the activity of the LCY and its Central Committee in the period between the 10th and 11th party congresses, which has been published here, says: "The frank and pithy talks between Comrades J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in November 1976 and August 1977, as well as the documents adopted by them as a result of the talks, constitute a considerable stimulus for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and confirm the stability of the foundations on which relations between the two countries and parties are built."

Implementing the program decisions of the 10th LCY Congress and putting into practice the Yugoslav Constitution and the law on associated labor, Yugoslav communists have achieved significant results in their activity. "The main direction in the ideological and political work of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces," the report notes, "has been focused on developing self-management social relations, building the material base of society, deepening equality, fraternity and unity among peoples, and implementing the concept of nationwide defense and public self-defense and the independent and nonalined foreign policy of Yugoslavia."

In the period between congresses, despite complex international economic relations and their unfavorable effect on national economic development, thanks to the broad, organized activity of the LCY and the efforts of the working people, Yugoslavia has achieved further progress in its material development and in transforming the socioeconomic structure. The average yearly growth rate of global social product and national income in 1974-1977 was 5.9 percent, including 6.5 percent for industrial production and 3.2 percent for agricultural production. A reliable material basis for further dynamic and stable development has been created.

The League of Communists, as was noted at the republican party congresses and regional conferences which formed an important stage in the preparations for the highest party forum, has continued to step up creative initiative and improve its activity, fulfilling the role of the vanguard motive force in Yugoslav society. In the last 4 years it has grown by just over 50 percent and now numbers about 1.7 million members. More than 70 percent of newly accepted members are young people.

The LCY social and class structure is gradually improving. The proportion of workers--the largest social group in it--is 29.4 percent of the total membership. "The admission of workers into the League of Communists," the basic theses on the preparation of the 11th LCY Congress document says, "will continue to be one of the most important tasks of its primary organizations and organs. This task must be fulfilled in an organized and systematic way. The increase in the number of workers directly engaged in production in the League of Communists is one of the important conditions for intensifying the real influence of the working class on the elaboration and implementation of party policy."

The period between the two congresses has been characterized by a further strengthening of the role of primary party organizations in party life. They are regarded as an irreplaceable form for the organization and activity of communists. There are now more than 47,200 primary party organizations in the country.

Thus the League of Communists has a broad base in all the country's main production and territorial units. The necessary conditions have been created for raising the activeness and responsibility of communists in resolving topical questions and for mobilizing them to participate actively in ideological, political and socioeconomic life. Through the primary organizations the League of Communists maintains a close tie with the masses of working people, influences people's awareness, organizes them and heads the struggle to implement the working class policy. The party organizations build their internal relations on the principle of democratic centralism. Its consistent implementation creates the preconditions for raising the initiative and independent activity of rank and file members, party organizations and organs and promotes establishment of an atmosphere of creative criticism and self-criticism and open dialog.

Since its 10th Congress the League of Communists has consistently strived to improve ideological work. Ideological and political education is the duty of every communist. In these years large editions of classic Marxist-Leninist works have been published. The complete collected works of V.I. Lenin have been published for the first time in Serbo-Croat. The Marxist book is becoming the property of the working class, young people and the whole people.

The forms of ideological and political education which have been launched by the League of Communists are many and varied. A prominent role is played in training party cadres by the J. Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec. In 1975-1977 840 political schools were operating in the country, through whose training 100,000 students passed. About 175,000 young men and girls graduated from young people's political schools. Various types of seminars involved more than 550,000 newly admitted and young members of the LCY and more than 170,000 secretaries and members of the leading organs of primary party organizations. Ideological and political training and Marxist education are now a constituent part of the cadres policy implemented by the LCY, the basic theses note.

The highest party forum will also sum up the results of the implementation of the Yugoslav and LCY foreign policy program adopted by the 10th congress--the strengthening of the international situation and security of Yugoslavia and its contribution to the struggle for peace, progress and socialism.

The international section of the report on the LCY's activity says, in particular: "Yugoslavia and the LCY devoted great attention in this period to bilateral cooperation with socialist countries and their communist parties. As formerly, they proceeded from the confidence that the development of our relations with socialist countries is of immense significance and serves the interests of peace, equal cooperation, social progress and the socialist transformation of the world."

The Yugoslav communists' congress will discuss important problems posed by the country's present development. Its participants will have to map out further paths for socialist building.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT USSR AT END OF JUNE

LD211301Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Upcoming Visit by Polish Military Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, a Polish military delegation headed by Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the end of June this year.

KIRILLIN, POLAND'S JAGIELSKI DISCUSS SCIENCE COOPERATION

LD211421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 June a talk took place between V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, and M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed.

USSR BARS WESTERN OBSERVERS FROM JULY GDR MANEUVERS

LD210951Y London THE TIMES in English 21 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Berlin, 20 June--The Soviet Union has refused to let Western military observers attend planned land and air manoeuvres by 30,000 Soviet troops in East Germany next month, diplomatic sources said in West Berlin today.

The five-day manoeuvres are due to cover an area stretching from Lieberose near the Polish border to Magdeburg and Stendal near the Western frontier, and will be the biggest Soviet exercises in central Europe since the 1975 Helsinki security conference.

The sources said Western military attaches who visited the Defence Ministry in Moscow were told no one would be invited. The manoeuvres start on July 3.

The 35 signatory nations of the Helsinki accords pledges to inform each other of manoeuvres involving more than 25,000 men and agreed that observers could be invited.

Henry Stanhope, defence correspondent writes: The relevant section of the Helsinki final act reads: "The participating states will invite other participating states voluntarily and on a bilateral basis, in a spirit of reciprocity and goodwill towards all participating states, to send observers to attend military manoeuvres."

Although the Soviet decision not to invite Western observers may not actually transgress the terms of the final act, it is very much against the spirit of it. It has become customary to issue such invitations if the manoeuvres involve more than 25,000 troops and are within 155 miles of the frontier.

Unless the Russians change their mind their attitude will be interpreted as, at best, bad news for the future of detente. At worst, Western powers will seek a military reason for the decision.

USSR COOPERATING WITH UK OIL FIRMS IN BARENTS SEA

LD220819Y London THE TIMES in English 22 Jun 78 p 27 LD

[Report by industrial correspondent Peter Hill: "Shell and BP May Participate in Soviet Arctic Oil Exploration"]

[Text] Western oil companies, including British Petroleum [BP] and Shell, may cooperate with the Soviet Union in joint development of oil resources in the Arctic. The Soviet Union has been involved in extensive exploration on the continental shelf of the Arctic Barents Sea.

Earlier this year a high level delegation had talks in London with top executives of a number of leading oil companies on cooperation in the region.

Yesterday in Oslo, the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, said that the Soviet Union wanted to cooperate with BP and Shell. This followed confirmation of this concept by the Soviet NOVOSTI news agency.

Spokesman for both BP and Shell said yesterday that talks had been held earlier this year but no agreements had been reached with the Soviet Union.

But Mr Bjartmar Gjerde,Norway's Minister of Petroleum and Energy, said of the reported cooperation: "If this is correct it is very interesting and would mean the Russians have for some time been in touch with the international oil companies but I thought it was only aimed at buying technology without the intention of opening up their continental shelf for foreign oil companies."

BP emphasized that the talks earlier this year in London with a delegation from the influential Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology had been exploratory and no specific plans or exploration had been mentioned.

Shell denied that plans for cooperation with the Soviet Union in Barents Sea development had been discussed.

BP said: "BP has made no commitment and no firm pledge has been made by the Russians. We have nothing in hand and nothing is scheduled." Possible development of the area would be a long term project taking between 10 and 15 years after any oil was found before it began to flow.

'JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT' ON DANISH MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

LD211501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "joint announcement" [soobshcheniye] on visit to the USSR of Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen]

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen was on an official visit to the Soviet Union from 14 through 18 June at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

K.B. Andersen was received by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and K.B. Andersen which passed in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. During the talks the state and prospects of Soviet-Danish relations and topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly ties between the USSR and Denmark promote the further development of fruitful cooperation in various fields.

The desire to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the two countries on the basis of the 6 October 1976 protocol on consultations was stressed.

The sides noted the growth of trade between the USSR and Denmark in recent years and confirmed the intention to promote its further expansion on a mutually advantageous basis. N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and K.B. Andersen, Danish foreign minister, exchanged opinions on ways to further develop trade and economic ties and signed a long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Denmark.

Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen also had talks with representatives of other Soviet ministries and departments engaged in economic and industrial matters.

When discussing the international situation the foreign ministers expressed confidence that the progress of international detente is the only possible way to neighborliness and trust, and confirmed their intention to continue to do everything possible to preserve peace and strengthen cooperation between states irrespective of their political, economic and social systems. In this context they stressed the special importance of fully implementing all the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The sides noted that the Belgrade meeting confirmed the intention of the states which signed the final act to continue the process of detente in accordance with the Helsinki accords.

They expressed satisfaction with the continuation of the talks between CEMA and the EEC.

Both sides came out in favor of strengthening practical cooperation and peaceful relations between the Baltic states.

The sides stressed that concrete and effective measures aimed at stopping the arms race and furthering progress in complete and general disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control, are needed to strengthen European and international security. Reaching an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and related measures in central Europe is of great importance in this context. Given observance of the principle of nondetriment to the security of any side, this would lead to a more stable situation at a lower level of armed forces and arms.

The sides also consider exceptionally important the attainment of a favorable outcome at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USSR and United States.

They came out in favor of strengthening existing international treaties and agreements aimed at limiting the arms race and insuring their universality and the participation of all states in them without exception. The need to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons was again stressed.

The sides are convinced that the conclusion of an international agreement on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests and on the destruction of chemical weapons would be an important practical step toward stopping the arms race and strengthening peace and security throughout the world. Both sides are against new types of weapons of mass destruction and in favor of finding ways and means of banning such weapons.

The sides expressed the hope that the UN General Assembly special disarmament session will give new impetus to the talks on concrete measures to limit arms and other disarmament measures. In this context the question of convening a world disarmament conference was discussed.

An exchange of opinions also took place on a number of other international problems.

The Soviet and Danish sides consider that the conversations and exchange of opinions which took place were useful and will promote the further strengthening of neighborly relations between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and Danish peoples.

Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen invited USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to pay an official visit to Denmark.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

NATO ACCUSATIONS ON GROWING SOVIET NAVAL THREAT HIT

LD220527Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["A Dangerous Concept"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

A regular "symposium" of the NATO military devoted to naval problems was held in Annapolis (Maryland). Its leitmotif was "the growing Soviet naval power." Addressing the press, such NATO "stars" as the bloc's Secretary General Josef Luns and the Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, Jr. tried their best to create the impression that the Soviet Navy allegedly threatens the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope along which the Middle East oil is delivered to the United States and Western Europe. They spoke about a Soviet squadron off the coast of Africa, about the "offensive" of the Soviet Navy, while Admiral Kidd added that he had even computed, supposedly on the basis of studying the great Soviet encyclopedia, that "control of the seas" has been raised from 11th to 2nd place in the list "of the Russian Navy's most important missions."

Leaving these fantastic statistics on the conscience of the admiral, let us try to understand why the NATO leaders needed to whip up fear and anxiety, to frighten people with the Soviet Union and speculate on the theme of oil deliveries that is a very sensitive topic for the West.

The NATO military have often spoken about protecting sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope. But at the press conference in Annapolis this idea was presented with a particularly lavish seasoning of anti-Soviet inventions. And this is not by chance. The matter is that the NATO leaders, as it was announced by Luns, have completed the drafting of plans of "protecting" the above-mentioned sea lanes. As to the African states affected by these plans, it was admitted by Luns, they were not even informed about them.

As we see an attempt is being made behind the backs of African countries to implement the NATO military-strategic concept for this region, based on the plan of creating the so called south Atlantic alliance. The main role in it is given to the Pretoria racist regime and to the reactionary dictatorships of Latin America.

Faced with the thankless task of trying to justify NATO's expansion beyond the limits set by its own charter, Luns, Admiral Kidd and other NATO officials resort to their tested method--they raise a clamour about the mythical "Soviet threat."

Admiral Kidd declared, in particular, that since the Soviet Union has a big navy it simply must put it to some use. "If I knew why or where or when or how, I'd sleep better," he said.

The Soviet Union is a country with long sea borders. In conditions when NATO countries have powerful naval offensive means, it is compelled to think about its defence in this sphere as well. But the Soviet ocean-going fleet is not superior to the fleet of the Western countries, which are excellently aware of this. As to the structure of the Soviet fleet, it is of an obviously defense nature. Being true to its peaceloving policy, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is not thinking about "delivering the first strike." The USSR's numerous peace initiatives encounter widespread support, including at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament that is in progress in New York.

If NATO countries took the same stand and instead of whipping up tension would together with the Soviet Union show concern for detente, then Admiral Kidd really could "sleep better."

KOMMUNIST CALLS NATO'S MOVES IN AFRICA THREAT TO PEACE

LD212251Y Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--KOMMUNIST, the magazine of the CPSU CC, describes the events on the African Continent as "relapses of colonialism."

The notable turn-about in the African policy of the USA and other NATO countries, the magazine points out, poses a special danger. Only recently they saw the shadow of the defeat in Vietnam now in Zimbabwe, now in Angola, then in the Horn of Africa, and this had a sobering effect on the propaganda and policy of the USA and other Western countries. It looked as if the sober voices recalling Vietnam and warning the governments of NATO countries about its possible repetition in Africa, are now increasingly blotted out by voices demanding that imperialism should retaliate for its defeat precisely in Africa.

The press and speeches of statesmen from Western countries do not conceal imperialist designs to secure their own interests of the capitalist world as a whole and its constituent parts on the soil of Africa.

For the West the "stability" of Africa means first of all unhindered opportunities for exploiting it, confidence in the strength, the reliability of the economic positions of imperialist powers and monopolies in Africa countries, the magazine goes on. And, on the contrary, everything that questions such possibilities obstructs the prospects for preserving and strengthening the West's neocolonialist positions.

Everything indicates, the KOMMUNIST notes, that the USA and other NATO countries are aiming at a lasting subversion of progressive, anti-imperialist regimes. Their plans to form and utilize a so-called African intervention force, or "the green helmets" for punitive expeditions, present a great danger. This force must (?be) composed of the contingents of Morocco, Egypt, Senegal, Gabon and, possibly, some other pro-Western countries. The first detachments have already arrived in Zaire.

One can see already today that the African force is such only by name, that it in no way reflects the will of the Organisation of African Unity, with a membership of 49 states. Their formation, material and hardware, armament, transportation and activities were from the onset taken care of by the USA, France and some other NATO countries.

NATO's actions and plans in Africa bear testimony to the fact that the whole continent, the independence and free development of the young states are under serious imperialist threat. By means of weapons, military intervention and other means, imperialism is claiming in Africa what no longer belongs to it.

By their actions the imperialists and their accomplices, and nobody else, are destabilising the process of national and social liberation in Africa, a process of asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations on the continent. Particularly, the formation of mini-blocs and the African interference force, they set in motion a mechanism threatening the unity of the young states, a unity which serves the cause of peace and security both in Africa and the world as a whole.

AFANASYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION GOES TO PARIS

LD212317Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Paris on 21 June at the invitation of the French Communist Party's Central Committee.

The delegation consists of its head Afanasyev, Central Committee member and PRAVDA chief editor; and Central Committee candidate members Zagladin, who is first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department; Koselapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; Filatov, second secretary of the Novosibirskiy Obkom; and Zuyev, head of a section of the Central Committee's International Department.

At Paris airport the delegation was met by Denis, member of the French Communist Party's Central Committee, and other leading figures of the party. Also in the welcoming party was Soviet Ambassador to France Chervonenko.

DER SPIEGEL BLASTED FOR ARTICLE ON USSR 'COMBAT SUBSTANCE'

LD201626Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Rotten 'Sensation' of the Magazine SPIEGEL"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: Western newspapers and magazines fall, apparently, into two main categories. The first one includes really cheap publications, eager to pick up any rotten "sensation," while the second--information organs claiming to be respectable and even unbiased.

The West-German weekly SPIEGEL resolutely insists to be of the second category. However, from time to time, the magazine publishes such clumsy canards that the question arises involuntarily: Has the SPIEGEL slipped down to the other category?

In one of the latest issues, the SPIEGEL treated its readers to a staggering "sensation." It said that Moscow, you see, is hatching perfidious plans of putting out of action the American long-range early warning radar system in the Arctic. How are the Russians intending to carry out this plan? The USSR, the magazine alleges, has developed a new mysterious "combat substance, which does not fear any frost" for spraying over the radars, as well as a modified version of the "V-1" missile, capable of delivering this substance to the target, that is directly to the North Pole. Ravings of a lunatic, without doubt!

Where did the SPIEGEL get this clumsy invention from? Its author is a certain A.N. Frucht, who was arrested for spying in the GDR in 1967. Residing now in the West, Frucht makes money on the lowest-grade anti-Soviet lies. But why did the seemingly respectable SPIEGEL fall for this rotten bait?

The answer to this question can be found in the magazine itself. Writing at length about the mythical "perfidious plans" of Moscow, the magazine claims that the "Soviet combat substance" has exactly the same action as the neutron bomb. So that is the gist of the matter. We have here one more diverting manoeuvre, which has the purpose of torpedoing the campaign of protest against the neutron weapon now under way in the FRG by means of malignant fabrications against the USSR. In their desire to achieve this end, some Western propaganda organs do not shun any means, including outright provocatory fabrications.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT SCORES NATO'S 'UNNECESSARY ARMS RACE'

LD211556Y Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 21, TASS--Speaking at the American Chamber of Commerce in Duesseldorf, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, came out against an "unnecessary arms race in the Western alliance."

The West, he said, should not relax its efforts to preserve the balance of power throughout the world, but this does not mean that in the Western alliance we should needlessly spur on the arms race under the influence of fear. The SDPG chairman condemned the "dramatization" of the present situation in Europe by certain circles which are spreading the myth about the "menace" from the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. In this connection, he said that at present "the security of Western Europe has been ensured and it has not become slack."

GRISHIN SEES OFF AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION AT END OF VISIT

LD211423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 19 June a delegation of the Vienna City Committee of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] headed by F. Karger, member of the KPOE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vienna KPOE organization, left Moscow for home. The guests were seen off at the airport by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

During their stay in Moscow the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the work experience of the city party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The guests visited the museum "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin."

SWEDISH AIR FORCE PLANES ARRIVE NEAR MOSCOW FOR VISIT

LD211307Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] A Swedish Air Force aviation subunit has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The delegation of Swedish military fliers is headed by Col F. Krona.

Kubinka airfield near Moscow. Soviet military fliers have assembled to greet the guests on the airfield. Lt Gen Avn V. Andreyev, commander of aviation in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, Maj Gen Avn A. Singayevskiy, chief of the Moscow Military District Aviation Political Section, and other officials are there. Brig Gen O. Lennberg, defense attache and air force attache at Sweden's embassy in the USSR, is among those greeting the delegation.

Pairs of Swedish fighters appear one after another in the Moscow skies. After landing, they taxi in to park. A meeting is held to mark the guests' arrival at the airfield.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ENDS VISIT TO AMSTERDAM

LD111259Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Subcommander S. Bystrov report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] 19 June was the last day of the visit to Amsterdam by a detachment of Soviet warships. Rear Adm (Y.Kh.B. Khyupskof), commander of a Netherlands Navy squadron, held a farewell dinner on board the frigate Evertsen in honor of the command of the detachment of Soviet ships.

Thousands of the city's inhabitants came to the port to see off the Soviet sailors. The training ship Smolnyy and the destroyer Nastoychivyy set course for home.

AS-SADAT ON 'HUMILIATING PATH' OF SEPARATE DEAL

LD220557Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] New York, 21 June (TASS)-- In an interview for the American television company CBS, President A. as-Sadat of Egypt expressed his readiness to continue on the humiliating path of concluding a separate deal with Israel, relying on "U.S. support" for this. My peace initiative, he affirmed, "is not dead" because its initiator is above all...the United States or, as he put it, "American public opinion," and if the United States takes "full responsibility" as an equal partner at Egypt's talks with Israel it will be possible to "renew the process of peace efforts." As-Sadat stated that he agrees to continuing contacts with Israel "even on a lower level." His "summit" talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, as is known, were a complete failure at the time.

Remaining faithful to his capitulationist course and setting his hopes in this on Washington's support, the president said in another of his speeches--to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union--"I am in constant contact with the U.S. President, and our relations have not as yet reached the point where all hope is lost. On the contrary, I am expecting new suggestions from President Carter."

In the words of the New York TIMES As-Sadat's speech had an "unexpectedly conciliatory character in relation to Israel's recent actions" which has even further hardened its demands on Egypt. "The Egyptian president," the paper writes," saved all his bile for his internal political opponents." He called them Marxists and said that "under no circumstances will they be allowed to take part in political activity in the country."

Not hiding its satisfaction at the openly capitulationist attitude of As-Sadat, Washington is aiming to ?force) a separate "settlement" in the Near East. With this aim, the New York TIMES says, U.S. Secretary of State S. Vance and A. Atherton, ambassador at large, will soon set out on another tour of Near East countries. They will hold consultations concerning a renewal of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

SYRIAN MINISTER CITED ON TIES WITH USSR, ARAB SECURITY

LD201343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun p 5 LD

[Text] Bonn, 17 June TASS--Relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are based on true friendship and mutual respect. We assess very highly the Soviet aid rendered to us in the struggle against Israeli aggression, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stated in an interview with the newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG.

The minister stressed that the Arab countries are striving for peace. We are seeking peace by political means, he said. But let no one think that the Arabs will renounce their rights one fine day. Security and peace for one state--Israel--must not be insured to the detriment of our peace and our security.

MATERIAL RELATING TO TURKISH PRIME MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

Ankara Departure Statement

LD211420Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 21, TASS--The prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, left today for an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He is accompanied by State Minister Hikmet Cetin and Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunduz Okcun.

Before his departure Bulent Ecevit made the following statement at the Ankara international airport:

I am happy to be able to visit again the neighboring friendly Soviet Union, and I hope to make a concrete contribution to the friendly relations between our two countries, which are developing successfully for many years now. Development of relations between the USSR and Turkey serves not only the interests of the two countries, but is also a big contribution to the cause of strengthening international detente and world peace.

From the moment the Turkish Republic was established, the Soviet Union rendered great assistance in the industrialisation of Turkey. In recent years we are witnessing new positive examples of such cooperation between our countries. I believe that during the forthcoming talks in Moscow important steps will be made also in the development of cultural, sports and tourist relations, which help to strengthen friendship and closer relations between the Turkish and the Soviet peoples.

Moscow Arrival

LD211352Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and other Soviet officials and representatives of Moscow's working people.

A guard of honour was lined upoon the airfield, and the national anthens of Turkey and the Soviet Union played. Aleksey Kosygin and Bulent Ecevit reviewed the guard of honour.

Moscow's streets and squares through which the motorcade drove, escorted by motorcycle outriders, were decorated with flags of Turkey and the Soviet Union and welcoming streamers.

Attendance at Arrival

LD212205 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in Turkish to Turkey at 1400 GMT on 21 June carries a recorded report from an unidentified correspondent at Moscow's Vnukovo airport on the arrival of the Turkish prime minister.

The correspondent says: "Vnukovo airport is decorated with Turkish and Soviet national flags. The following have come to the airport to welcome the exalted Turkish guest and those accompanying him: Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Ivan Arkhipov and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers Lapin, Bugayev, Lomako and Neporozhniy; Smirtyukov, administra administrator of affairs, USSR Council of Ministers; Moscow Mayor Promyslov; Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kozyrev; Soviet Ambassador to Turkey Rodionov; and a number of other officials."

Then he says the Turkish Air Force plane carrying the prime minister has touched down. Those there to welcome him walk onto the tarmac. "Ecevit, first to descend from the aircraft, warmly greets Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, and the other officials and representatives of social circles in Moscow. The national anthems of the Turkish Republic and of the USSR are played. Aleksey Kosygin and Bulent Ecevit then walk past the honor guard. The welcome ceremony for the prime minister of the Turkish Republic ends with greetings shouted by the working people of Moscow."

The guests and hosts, the correspondent says, then leave for Moscow in a motorcade escorted by motorcyclists.

Ecevit Kremlin Remarks

LD211750Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, and Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko today began talks in the Kremlin with the prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, and Foreign Minister of Turkey Gunduz Okcun. The talks proceed in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of goodneighbourhood. Questions pertaining to the further strengthening of Soviet-Turkish relations, as well as some international problems, are being examined.

Before the talks began, Bulent Ecevit stated that his arrival in the Soviet Union, a friendly neighbouring country, is very important for him.

The prime minister stressed that goodneighbourly Turkish-Soviet relations strengthened considerably in recent years. They continue to develop at present, too. We shall be happy, he said, to make our contribution to this big and important matter. I am confident that we shall find a common language during the talks; shall find ways to further strengthen the ties between our countries. These ties of ours doubtedlessly serve and will serve peace and cooperation, the cause of general detente.

Replying to the guest, Aleksey Kosygin said that all the wishes he expressed, wholly coincide with the wishes of the Soviet side.

Start of Kremlin Talks

LD211754Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--Talks were started in the Kremlin on June 21 by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko with the prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, and the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Gunduz Okcun.

During the talks, that passed in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of good-neighbourhood, a constructive exchange of views was held on questions of Soviet-Turkish relations. It was noted that as a result of joint efforts of the sides relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey are steadily developing in recent years in the direction of the strengthening of mutual trust and consolidation of multifaceted ties and cooperation between them. The expansion of economic, trade, cultural and scientific ties, the mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries are a concrete expression of this.

When views were exchanged on international questions the main attention was concentrated on topical problems of our time--development of the process of relaxation of international tension, ending of the arms race and disarmament. On noting the positive changes achieved in recent years in the cause of improving the international climate, the sides declared their firm intention to further develop political cooperation in the interests of strengthening universal peace and security, and implementing the right of peoples to independent development.

The talks will be continued.

Kosygin Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD211840Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--Speaking today at a dinner given in honour of the prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin said:

The visit by the prime minister of Turkey to the Soviet Union, that began today, is a big event in Soviet-Turkish relations. Permit me to express satisfaction on this matter and on behalf of the Soviet Government to greet all the distinguished Turkish guests who are present here.

As it has been repeatedly stated already both by the Soviet Union and Turkey, their aim in mutual relations is to strengthen goodneighbourhood and expand equal cooperation. It is precisely from these positions that we approach also the Soviet-Turkish talks at which we have started an exchange of views on a wide range of questions of our bilateral cooperation and the international situation.

The present visit by the prime minister of Turkey continues and further develops the fruitful process in our relations that was characterised by the general secretary of the Central Committee of our Communist Party, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as the process of spreading cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey from the mostly economic sphere to political questions as well. This spreading of cooperation is logical because political relations usually become stronger and more stable with the expansion of practical, business ties and contacts and, in their turn, exert a stimulating influence on the course of economic and other cooperation between states.

Lessons of history and first of all the realities of our time persistently demand that relations between our states be based on principles of peace and cooperation, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Today only adventurers can think that it is permissible to solve modern international problems by way of aggression and war, by way of seizure of the territory of others and imposing on the peoples a will that is alien to them.

Our aims are different. The Soviet Union is doing everything depending on it for peace on earth to be preserved and consolidated, for principles of peaceful coexistence to be asserted in relations between states with different social systems, for an end to be put to the arms race that threatens peace and the process of detente.

The future of the peoples is not in armaments. The policy of the arms race does not have a future because this policy serves not aims of creativity, not economic and social progress, without which the development of civilisation, the development of mankind is impossible. This policy is directed against life itself on earth because it serves preparations for war. Such a policy blocks the road into the future; it cannot be acceptable to a single nation.

The future of the peoples is in the increasingly broader international cooperation, in the increasingly closer merging of their efforts to improve the conditions of life in the broadest meaning of the word, to solve both national and world tasks that are facing mankind in our age of tempestuous scientific-technical and social progress.

The mutual understanding and cooperation of the peoples are becoming ever more necessary, given that we want that not just some part of mankind but all the population of the world to ensure itself in the forthcoming decades with food, energy and raw materials, that it would be possible to preserve the natural environment if only in its present state, to utilize in the interests of life on earth those tremendous possibilities that are being opened up before man by his emergence beyond the confines of our planet.

And the sooner we will be able to overcome the tension in relations between states, now caused first of all by the arms race, the more fruitfully will be work in the field of peaceful pursuits, in the interests of the welfare and wellbeing of the peoples.

The ending of the arms race would mean not only the saving of tremendous resources for productive aims. This would improve also the psychological atmosphere in the world. The spiritual life of many peoples would be freed from the pernicious influence of those forces that are parasitizing on the arms race, on the fanning of mistrust and alienation between peoples.

The Soviet Union strives for cooperation in the name of peace and creativity. I think that Turkey, too, shares this approach. For this reason we offer Turkey to further strengthen the policy of goodneighbourhood, having in mind the assertion of relations of true friendship between our countries. We also propose to further develop mutual cooperation, having in mind the creation of a firm material foundation for relations of goodneighbourhood and friendship between our countries.

We are speaking about this as of a desirable perspective of our relations without losing touch with existing realities, the distinctions that exist between us, distinctions in the social system of the two countries, in their international position. But we are convinced that these distinctions, whose significance we are not belittling, are not an insurmountable obstacle for a consistent improvement of Soviet-Turkish relations. Everything depends on the sincere desire of the two countries to pursue such a policy in respect of each other that would strengthen mutual trust and mutual understanding. I believe that the road traversed by our two countries in recent years has enabled us to advance precisely in this direction. And we have faith that the present visit by the prime minister of Turkey to the Soviet Union will also serve this cause.

When speaking about this I would like to stress emphatically that the aims which the Soviet Union pursues in relations with Turkey, that is peace, goodneighbourhood and cooperation, cannot inflict damage to any third country, cannot contradict the interest of any peace-loving state.

The Soviet Union wants detente, the process of normalisation of international relations to acquire a universal nature and spread to all areas of the world. We welcome your recent statement, Mr Prime Minister, that such a development is a sincere desire of Turkey as well.

In cooperation with Turkey my country does not seek any unilateral advantages. We are convinced that good relations, goodneighbourly ties, are dictated by mutual interests and benefit Turkey to a no lesser extent than us.

The agreed-upon draft of the political document on principles of goodneighbourly and friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic opens up in this light new possibilities for the cooperation of our countries both in the field of bilateral relations and in the international arena.

The Soviet Government regards the forthcoming signing of this document as a remarkable event in Soviet-Turkish relations that will sum up the results of the big work done by the two countries in the interests of restoring the goodneighbourliness that existed in the period of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Kemal Ataturk. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Turkey, the peace-loving public of other countries will undoubtedly receive with satisfaction this document that is evidence of strengthening political cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey for the good of peace and understanding among peoples. I think we have every reason to count on a successful outcome of the Soviet-Turkish talks that will be continued in Moscow tomorrow. We want these talks to be marked not only by the achievement of accord on principled questions of our relations, but that simultaneously they would enable us to fill our relations with even greater concrete content.

We will search for additional possibilities to expand Soviet-Turkish trade and our ties in other spheres of economic cooperation, in the field of science, technology and culture, having in view the welfare of the peoples of the two countries, their fuller mutual understanding and mutual trust.

In conclusion Aleksey Kosygin toasted the prime minister of Turkey and Mrs. Ecevit, the success of the visit by the head of the Turkish Government to the Soviet Union, the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Mr Okoun, all the other Turkish guests, goodneighbourhood and cooperation of the two peoples.

Ecevit Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD212032Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1821 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Speaking at a Kremlin dinner given in his honor by the Government of the USSR. Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, said friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey are a national policy for Turkey.

I am convinced, the prime minister said, that our friendly relations--whose foundations were laid down by the great leaders of our countries, Ataturk and Lenin, and which in recent years have been characterized by favorable development--not only correspond with the interests of our countries but also are an important factor for peace in the area and throughout the world. The fact that we belong to different alliances and political regimes has not been an obstacle to the development of friendly and goodneighborly relations or to many-sided cooperation. This shows the peaceful strivings of our countries and our common adherence to the UN Charter, the principles and provisions of the final act of the all-European conference and the reality of detente.

I consider that a more effective and widespread practice of implementing the Helsinki final act should become a factor promoting a strengthening of an atmosphere of peace and trust throughout the whole world.

There is no doubt, Ecevit continued, that detente is still to a significant degree based on a balance of fear and that this is a major shortcoming. This is the main explanation for the continuing mistrust. On the other hand, peace will become more stable if detente is based to an increasing degree on trust. This will also aid in stopping the arms race, which not only is threatening the future of mankind but also is hampering realization of specific steps along the path of balanced disarmament. I believe mutual trust between the Republic of Turkey and the USSR should be seen as an important step toward attaining a situation in which general detente is based on trust.

We evaluate the steps and initiatives taken toward mutual limitation of strategic arms as very encouraging from the point of view of peace in general, and we support them. At the same time, we attribute great significance to the adoption of effective measures to insure that the positive results achieved in this sphere will not lead to an escalation of the arms race in conventional weapons. In addition, we take a positive view of the regional efforts being made to achieve a mutual balanced reduction of armed forces.

Our government is convinced that maintenance of an atmosphere of mutual trust with all our neighbors and all countries in the region will do more than weapons to insure greater security for any country. And it is precisely for this reason that we accord special significance to the creation of such an atmosphere of mutual trust with other countries of the region.

Very positive development along these lines has occurred in recent years in our relations with many countries in the region, above all the USSR. At the same time, the prime minister pointed to the need to solve outstanding problems in the region, in particular problems of the Aegean Sea, the Cyprus question and the Near East problem.

In conclusion Bulent Ecevit said: I sincerely hope that my visit to your wonderful country, whose friendship we see as having great importance, will facilitate even greater improvement in the atmosphere of trust which has been developing between our countries in recent years and that it may open up new prospects for cooperation. I believe durable friendship and cooperation between Turkey and the USSR, based on mutual trust, will be to the benefit of both countries and that it will make great contributions to detente in international relations and to universal peace.

Attendance at Kremlin Dinner

LD212251Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] The USSR Government on 21 June in the Great Kremlin Palace gave a dinner in honor of Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic. With the prime ministers were state officials accompanying him on his visit as well as Turkish ambassador to the USSR, Yolga.

On the Soviet side were Comrades Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Demichev and Solomentsev; deputy chairmen of the USSR; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

The speeches of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Bulent Ecevit were attentively listened to and met with applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET TECHNICAL AID PROJECTS IN TURKEY REVIEWED

LD211404Y Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS--SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today of the traditions of goodneighbour relations and cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. The newspaper says that the construction of a metallurgical works, the biggest one in Turkey and in the Middle East, was started in Iskenderun with Soviet technical assistance eight years ago. The first stage of the project, commissioned in December, 1975, has a capacity of a million tons of steel a year. Subsequently its capacity will be increased to 4 million tons. Thanks to this works Iskenderun has become a new industrial centre of Turkey.

The Iskenderun metallurgical works is only one of the many examples of fruitful Soviet-Turkish cooperation, the article stresses. We already have gained considerable experience in bilateral commercial and economic cooperation. The newspaper recalls that way back in the thirties, the Soviet Union helped Turkey build two big textile mills which laid the groundwork for what is now the best developed branch of Turkish industry. Cooperation between the two countries has been growing especially fast over the last decade. An aluminium plant, the biggest one in the Middle East has been built in Seydishehir.

The Soviet Union has made a considerable contribution to the development of petrochemical industry in Turkey, STOSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes. An oil refinery in Aliaga and a sulphuric acid plant in Bandirma are already in operation, but the Iskenderun metallurgical works remains undoubtedly a symbol of Soviet-Turkish cooperation. New, key branches of industry came into being with its commissioning.

The newspaper says that trade between our two countries is also growing fast. In April, they signed a trade protocol in Ankara for 1978-1979. Under this protocol the amount of two-way trade is to increase almost fifty percent as compared with the previous two years. Turkey is supplying the Soviet Union with an increasing variety of goods to repay Soviet credits for the construction of industrial projects in Turkey.

The article expresses the hope that Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to the Soviet Union, which is beginning today, will help further strengthen Soviet-Turkish relations and raise them to a new higher level.

UB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRIVATE SECTOR IN SOCIALIST AFRICAN STATES DISCUSSED

LD212034Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] We now present a talk by Nikolay Gavrilov, doctor of economy, about the role of the private sector in the economy of African countries of socialist orientation--specifically Tanzania, the People's Republic of Congo, Benin and Algeria. Here is what he writes:

This is no simple question. The countries of socialist orientation seek to build a society where there will be no exploitation of man by man, and a privately owned sector cannot exist without exploiting hired labor, without squeezing out of the workers all it can and without robbing them of their wages. In this way the interests of the privately owned sector, especially that part of it which is linked with foreign capital, inevitably clashes with the general trend of development of the socialist-oriented countries. It is public ownership of the means of production that becomes more and more the economic foundation of those countries and that means eliminating exploitation and plunder of the working people. That is why the program of the Congolese Party of Labor, the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, the People's Revolution Party of Benin and other revolutionary and democratic parties provide for the government taking over industrial enterprises, mines, public transportation, the land, banks, the insurance business and foreign trade.

The leader of the world's first socialist revolution, Vladimir Lenin, repeatedly pointed out that a socialist society cannot be built without public ownership of the means of production. However, at the present stage of development when the government and the cooperative sectors are only being formed and accumulating strength, the socialist-oriented African countries are as yet unable to fully reject the services of the national private sector, and that sector exists today in the Congo, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Benin and Madagascar. But it exists only on certain conditions. First of all there is strict government control over private enterprises, and measures are taken to see that the private sector operates in the national interests of the country. It is also important to prevent the privately owned sectors from expanding too much and dominating over the government-owned and cooperative sectors.

Such a situation is typical for the economy of Tanzania. The privately owned sector there covers home trade, small enterprises and (?their) services and to a small extent agriculture. The (?commanding posts) in the national economy, however, are in the hands of the government. It controls all big industry, foreign trade, the banks and insurance business. There is a differentiated attitude toward the privately owned sector in Algeria. Under the 1976 national charter of Algeria the country distinguishes between the exploiting and nonexploiting private properties. The latter under the charter is included into a new social organization of the country. The document goes on to say that the distinguishing feature of the nonexploiting private sector is that hired labour is not used at all, or used only as an exception. Such a balance between the government and private sectors should, to a big extent, help build a progressive society in Algeria on a noncapitalist basis. If, however, the private sector begins to acquire a dominating position in the country's economy which had earlier taken a noncapitalist road of development, the socialist perspective is inevitably lost. The country moves over to the capitalist way of development, and that does harm to the interests of the working people. Egypt is an example of that. Until the beginning of the seventies the country was advancing along the noncapitalist road.

When President as-Sadat came to power the private sector was given a free hand while hardly any attention was paid to the government-owned sector. The country's advance was halted, and it moved over to the capitalist road, and everybody knows what that meant. Even the American capitalist New York TIMES was forced to admit that the result of such a policy in Egypt was growing inflation and a sharp deterioration of living standards.

In other words, the national privately owned sector in the socialist-oriented countries can play a different role. It could help the general advancement of the country and increase employment, but then it should be allowed to operate only within a certain framework and under strict government control. On the other hand the national privately owned sector could, if government control is weakened, threaten the socialist choice made by the country and hamper independent development.

AFRICANS ALARMED BY NATO PLANS TO ARM SOMALIA

LD211932Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, June 21, TASS--The neighbouring African states are alarmed by the NATO plans to arm Somalia. A spokesman of the British Foreign Office has declared that London would consider all the Somalian applications for armaments. Washington has already declared its readiness to supply Mogadiscio with arms. The countries of the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopia, stress that NATO's instigatory actions, encouraging Somalia's expansionist designs, are dangerous for the cause of peace.

Peace on the Horn of Africa can be achieved only if Somalia gives up her territorial claims to neighbouring states, it is stressed editorially by the magazine INSIDE KENYA TODAY, organ of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Kenya. Noting that Somalian claims to a part of Kenyan territory have caused tension in relations between the two countries, the magazine points out that to improve them Mogadiscio should renounce officially its expansionist course. Only in this way the nations of the Horn of Africa would be able to live in peace and friendship, the magazine concludes.

MENGISTU ON AFRICAN REFUGEES, IMPERIALISM'S DESIGNS

LD211434Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 21 TASS--The international reaction and the racialists regimes, which provoke fratricidal wars and encourage split-away movements, bear full responsibility for the arising problem of African refugees, it is pointed out in the statement of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, published here. It is the direct duty of all the independent states of Africa to render all-round assistance to the refugees from the south of the continent, victims of racialist repressions and exploitation, the document stresses. It calls on all the members of the Organisation of African Unity to ratify the OAU convention on problems of refugees and to come out in a united front for the complete liquidation of imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination in the continent.

A patent illustration of the imperialist policy in Africa is imperialism's collusion to form the so-called "inter-African forces," which is a monstrous plan aimed at splitting the continent by setting the African peoples against each other. Before the reaction succeeds in drowning Africa in blood, the statement stresses, the countries of the continent must pool their efforts and cut short these criminal designs.

MADAGASCAR SUSPENDS SEA, AIR LINKS WITH COMOROS

LD201420Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, June 20 TASS--The Democratic Republic of Madagascar suspended air and sea services with the Comoros. This decision was taken by the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar which met with President Didier Ratsiraka in the chair.

An official communique on the meeting of the council says that the recent coup d'etat on the Comoro Islands was a result of imperialist strategems aimed at the recolonisation and reoccupation of Africa. The communique emphasizes that the new regime on the Comoros was established by foreign mercenaries and that their presence in governmental agencies there creates a constant threat to the security of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and its revolution. It will be recalled that the coup d'etat on the Comoros in mid-May was staged with the help of foreign mercenaries, headed by the notorious Bob Denart, who had earned his notoriety by his crimes on African soil. After the coup, this mercenary was included into the Comoro "military-political directorate". The magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE said, commenting on the coup, that the great interest of France and other Western powers in that state was explained by its important strategic position in the western Indian Ocean.

NKOMO CONDEMNS BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA ON SOCIALIST AID

LD211435Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] New York, 19 June, TASS--A high evaluation has been placed on the selfless assistance given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against Ian Smith's racist regime by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

We have more than once appealed to all states to help us in the struggle against the fascist Salisbury regime, which is trying to drown our people's legitimate desire for freedom and happiness in blood. However, only the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have responded to these appeals, he stated.

Speaking on American television, J. Nkomo condemned the provocative campaign of bourgeois propaganda, which is trying to distort the meaning of the socialist countries' internationalist assistance to the peoples of Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

It is the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries which give us all-round assistance in the sphere of education and medical services, he continued. The Western countries, while verbally condemning the policy of racial discrimination, in fact do everything possible to preserve the Smith regime. J. Nkomo stressed that the Patriotic Front will not yield to a policy of pressure.

INDIAN MARXISTS HIT IMPERIALIST ROLE IN AFRICA

LD211231Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS Report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 June--A session of the Central Committee of the parallel Communist Party of India--the CPI (Marxist)--has been held here. The statement adopted at the session notes in particular that the CPI (Marxist) Central Committee discussed the situation in the country and abroad during the past 2 months. The party Central Committee discussed the French invasion of Zaire under the pretext of protecting European citizens from the forces waging a liberation struggle against the corrupt regime of Kinshasa. The statement expressed regret that, when the forces of democracy and socialism should have rebuffed imperialism's offensive in a united formation, China supported France and the other West European imperialist states in their colonial venture in Africa. There is nothing more reactionary than to give support to the American thesis of so-called "Soviet-Cuban intervention" in Zaire, the document reads. This is a common device of the imperialists, whereby any struggle for national liberation is declared to be inspired from outside and help is given to the oppressors.

In their turn the American imperialists began a new phase of the arms race, virtually stopping the second stage of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks and showing their scornful attitude to the UN General Assembly special disarmanent session.

BANGLADESH PEOPLE'S PARTY MEETS, CALLS FOR ELECTIONS

LD211816Y Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, June 21, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Organization Committee of the National People's Party has ended here. It considered the situation in the country after the presidential elections and passed several resolutions. The plenum demanded the raising of all restrictions on the activities of political parties, annulment of the decision to ban the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The resolution contains a demand to release all the political prisoners, to end martial law and to set the date immediately for the parliamentary elections.

ANTI-VIETNAMESE ACTIONS OF PRC LEADERS SCORED

LD220910Y Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["PRAVDA: Inside Story of Peking's Provocations Against Vietnam"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 22 TASS--The provocations, staged by the Peking leaders against Vietnam, show once again that China is carrying through a policy of expansion and sets before itself the task of subjugating Southeast Asia. This conclusion is drawn by PRAVDA, which comments on the provocative actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, planned by Peking in advance.

The Chinese leaders, which unleashed unsavoury actions against Vietnam, PRAVDA says, expect to create difficulties in its peaceful construction, hamper its successful advance. Such a policy, however, is doomed to failure.

The historic victory of the Vietnamese people, which led to the reunification of the country, the peaceable foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the growth of its international authority, the article next says, sparked off a negative reaction of the Chinese leadership which regarded these facts as a serious obstacle to the implementation of its hegemonistic plans.

The Chinese chauvinists, seeking to obstruct the cause of socialist construction in Vietnam, PRAVDA next says, are aiming their blows against entire world socialism, against the peoples' struggle for national independence.

The assertions of the Chinese leaders that China is a developing country belonging to the so-called "third world" are qualified by PRAVDA as a stratagem designed to fool public opinion of the developing countries.

Practically, the policy of the Peking leaders, the newspaper sums up, serve their hegemonistic aims, the desire to compel the developing countries to be submissive to Peking.

MOSCOW SUPPORTS VIETNAM'S STAND IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

OW211420Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] In a note addressed to the PRC Government, the SRV Government points out that the PRC has recently unilaterally abolished a number of agreements between the two countries, recalled its specialists and conducted a slanderous campaign against Vietnam. Regarding this matter, our station's commentator has this to say:

From these acts by Peking, it can be seen even more clearly that Vietnam's principled line is aimed at peacefully settling all disputes and at developing its relations with other countries on the basis of goodneighborliness, mutual respect and equality.

In the recent past, the SRV has on several occasions proposed to China to sit at the negotiating table to discuss the issue raised by the Chinese side--the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam. This rational and sensible proposal has been rejected by Peking, which has resorted to nothing but pressure and intimidation.

Vietnam has also shown its good will regarding the border conflict with Kampuchea by proposing that negotiations be held soon. However, the Kampuchean authorities, supported by Peking, have turned a deaf ear to the proposal and have continued their armed provocations. Thus, the blame must not be laid on the Vietnamese side.

In implementing its foreign policy, the SRV has strictly complied with the principle of peace, friendship and cooperation with other countries. If the Vietnamese people were compelled to take up arms, it was not because they wanted this. It was rather the imperialist colonialists and their henchmen who forced the Vietnamese people to fight the war. Having undergone several ordeals and hardships in the past protracted resistance wars, the Vietnamese people clearly comprehend the value of peace.

Due to its positive measures for world peace and security, Vietnam has gained international prestige. In fact, the admission of the SRV last fall to the UN was eloquent evidence of this prestige. The Vietnamese leaders' trips to India and other Southeast Asian countries this year have contributed to refreshing the political atmosphere in this area.

The SRV has also made remarkable contributions to the movement of nonaligned countries.

While implementing its peace policy, Vietnam is determined to counter all plots to encroach on its sovereignty. Since the Vietnamese people have struggled to protect their honor and freedom and have opposed all interventionist acts of the imperialist aggressors, they will never be content to allow China to rely on its great power to grab this honor and freedom. This stand was clearly revealed in an article published in the 19 June issue of NHAN DAN which said: We have on several occasions coped with threats and challenges but have never yielded because we have clearly comprehended the significance and goal of our struggle. This is a struggle for today and also for tomorrow.

JAPAN DECIDES TO REOPEN PRC TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

OW210309Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Japanese Government's decision to resume negotiations with China in July on the proposed peace and friendship treaty has been received with misgivings at home and abroad. In this connection, Moscow Radio's commentator (Ivragimov) says the following:

This reaction is quite natural. The Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship which Peking is trying to impose on Japan far exceeds the bounds of the relations between the two countries. The treaty directly involves the interests of third countries, above all, the interests of our country, the Soviet Union. All those concerned with peace and security in the Far East believe that the proposed treaty is fraught with dire consequences not only for Japan, but for its neighbors as well.

Peking is persistently attempting to include a clause in the treaty calling for a joint struggle against the so-called hegemony of third countries. It does not even try to conceal the fact that the clause is directed against the Soviet Union. The Chinese leaders are openly trying to draw Japan into its strategy against the Soviet Union.

It is quite natural that the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to actions which run counter to its national interests. For this reason, the Soviet Union has issued statements time and again--including at the highest level--to clarify its basic stand on the nature of this treaty.

On 19 June, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy delivered a statement addressed to the Japanese Government to Deputy Foreign Minister Arita once again confirming its basic stand. The statement says: On signing a treaty with China, Japan will objectively be bound with the Peking leadership's foreign policy line, which runs counter to the interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East.

China has almost completely terminated its aid to Vietnam under false pretexts, recalled the majority of the Chinese experts, and repealed a number of agreements between the two governments. The proposed Japan-China treaty bears the plausible title of "Peace and Friendship." But what does the dispatching of over 100 fishing boats into the Senkaku waters by the Chinese authorities have to do with peace and friendship? Do the machine guns on these boats and the placards reading "the Senkakus are part of China's territory" symbolize peace and friendship? The JAPAN TIMES rightly stated in an editorial that the intrusion into Japan's territorial waters can be interpreted only as a very distinct example of the hegemonism which China says should not be permitted in East Asia.

Now that the true nature of Peking's anti-Soviet intentions has been revealed, the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty will signify a conscious move with distinct objectives. No matter what kind of words are used to camouflage its true nature, it is bound to affect USSR-Japan relations.

In the latest statement to the Japanese Government, it is very clearly stated that in case of conclusion of a treaty with provisions directed against the USSR, the Soviet side would be compelled to make certain conclusions and introduce certain modifications into its policy toward Japan. The statement expresses the hope that the Government of Japan will display its due concern for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations and will take no steps that could raise obstacles to their development and discard all positive gains that have been attained in our relations through the durable efforts of both countries.

LATYSHEV ON JAPANESE CLAIMS TO KURILES

LD211425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 20 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Latyshev "Malevolent Intrigues"]

[Text] Tokyo, June--At a workers' meeting in Tokyo recently I was handed a pamphlet; it was thrust into my hand by an unimpressive character. The leaflet was steeped in double-dyed anti-Sovietism. It contained downright provocative revanchist claims to the Kurile Islands.

Leaflets containing absurd territorial demands are usually printed and distributed here by various rightwing nationalist and militarist organizations. This time, however, the leaflet was signed by...a socialist, Kozo Sasaki, former chairman of the Japanese ist Party Central Executive Committee--a party renowned for its long-standing friendly ties with our country.

Socialists differ, of course. Among Japanese Socialists there are supporters of Marxist-Leninist teaching, social reformists and also bellicose champions of Maoism. The latter have recently taken up as their political credo all manner of doctrines and slogans belonging to the Chinese ruling circles which have nothing to do either with the Japanese working people's class interests or with Japan's national interests. The author of the above-mentioned leaflet is at the head of these overt Peking minions. It was he who, in a grubby little autobiographical book published here 6 years ago, with obvious smugness called himself a "bridge linking Japan and China," "a politician oriented exclusively toward China."

Anti-Sovietism and Maoism are two sides of the same coin. Sasaki's activity is a very clear example of this. His malicious attacks on our country are usually nothing but rehashes of Peking propaganda.

By all appearances, Sasaki was hoping that his closeness to Peking and his anti-Sovietism would enable him to strengthen his positions in the Japanese political arena. However, reality has demonstrated the futility of these hopes. It is no accident that in recent years his political career has suffered a succession of failures. First, Sasaki had to quit the post of party chairman; then his factional grouping in the party leadership began to weaken. Subsequently, even the Japanese electorate stopped supporting him; he suffered an ignominious defeat in the 1976 parliamentary elections.

But none of these salutary lessons has benefited either Sasaki or his Peking patrons. Today they are undertaking fresh anti-Soviet diversionary actions. It is clear from the content of the above-mentioned leaflet that their efforts are currently aimed at undermining the traditional friendship between Japanese and Soviet trade unions.

The true aim of today's intrigues by Sasaki and his minions is to poison the consciousness of Japanese working people with the narcotic of anti-Sovietism and thereby draw them into the net of Peking's policy, which is hostile to peace. This is the aim of the anti-Soviet assemblage they are arranging for 3 July in Tokyo; they are trying to get representatives of a number of the country's trade union associations to participate in it. The downright provocative and anti-Soviet nature of this assemblage is indicated by the appeals which its organizers have borrowed from the Maoists. They want "a struggle against Soviet hegemonism"; they want Japan to refuse to take part in any talks on concluding a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union. They are urging the development in the country of a special revanchist "movement for the return of the northern territories."

However, the initiators of the new anti-Soviet provocation are forgetting that the Japanese working class has enough political experience to realize who stands to benefit from their malevolent intrigue. The fundamental interests of the Japanese and Soviet working people demand friendly contacts, not confrontation. The enemies of Soviet-Japanese friendship who are active in the country's democratic camp behind the hypocritical mask of defenders of Japanese "national interests" are merely exposing themselves once again as agents of Peking.

BANDURA ON JAPANESE 'LANGUAGE OF ARMS' TOWARD USSR

LD220903Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Militarist Ambitions"]

[Text] Tokyo--Article Nine of the Japanese Constitution categorically forbids the equipping of the country with offensive types of arms and proclaims Japan's renunciation of war as a means of resolving disputed problems. But suddenly we recently heard a statement by T. Fukuda, head of the Japanese Government, on the "constitutionality" of equipping Japan with thermonuclear weapons.

And further, as though in a relay race, Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces," passed from theoretical arguments on the flexibility of the constitutional ban to practical proposals. In a journal published by the Japanese National Defense Agency he advocated acquiring "several of our own nuclear warheads."

Lifting slightly the veil over the remilitarization plans, one of the leaders of the National Defense Agency--Ito, chief of the Defense Department--declared in the Cabinet Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on 8 June that "efforts to build up the 'Self-Defense Forces,' whose target is the Soviet Union, are becoming the central aspect of our activities."

In full accordance with the demands of classic demagogy the representative of the military department justifies this statement with hackneyed arguments on the need to "strengthen Japan's defense." Such rhetoric is hardly capable of misleading anyone. This gamble on a dialog with the USSR in the language of arms is hopeless and dangerous.

MPRP PAPER ON PRC POLICY TOWARD NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

LD201331Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Peking's Hegemonist Aspirations"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 June--The present Peking leadership is implementing a policy of great-power chauvinism in relation to neighboring states, the newspaper UNEN, organ of the MPRP Central Committee, writes. Evidence of this is the attempt to cast doubt on the legality of the Vietnamese Government's measures with respect to people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam. Sowing discord and hatred among Chinese people, Peking is exacerbating relations with Socialist Vietnam in order to exert political pressure on that country.

It is quite obvious, UNEN notes, that the only and most reasonable way of resolving this problem is to hold talks. Unfortunately, the Chinese side has refused to do so. Moreover, the Chinese Government has adopted a unilateral decision to send ships to Vietnamese ports to evacuate the Chinese--which can only be interpreted as ignoring generally accepted international norms on the part of the Peking leadership and constituting interference in Vietnam's internal affairs.

Recent events in the region of the Senkaku Islands and border conflicts between China and Burma testify that the reactionary policy of the present Chinese leaders is equally dangerous for socialist, capitalist and developing countries, the article says. Although the Peking leaders are trying in every way to involve Japan in their anti-Soviet policy, it must be taken into account that China's anti-Sovietism in no way guarantees that in future Japan will not become the object of Peking's hegemonist intentions.

Concerning the Peking leadership's recent unprecedented demand for Soviet units to be withdrawn from Mongolia, UNEN indicates that the presence of Soviet Army units in Mongolia is due to the aggressive aspirations of China, which has not abandoned its illusions of annexing Mongolia. In this connection the newspaper recalls Mao Tse-tung's talk with American journalist E. Snow in 1936, during which Mao said that with the victory of the revolution in China, Mongolia will automatically become part of that country.

This is one more glaring example of Peking's blatant interference in the internal affairs of other states, and characterizes the great-power hegemonist aspirations of the present Peking leadership, UNEN writes in conclusion.

KUCHKO REPORTS ON KANEMARU'S U.S., EUROPEAN TOUR

LD212048Y Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, TASS--TASS Correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Democratic public opinion in Japan is concerned over the visit by Chief of the National Defence Board S. Kanemaru to the capitals of NATO countries. The KYODO TSUSHIN Agency reports from Washington that during the Japanese military chief's negotiations with U.S. Defence Secretary Brown. They discussed questions pertaining to strengthening the system of [the] Japanese-American security treaty. Agreement was reached, in particular, to deliver the latest American military technology for the Japanese "Self-Defence Force" and the further intensification of Tokyo's role in the framework of the Japanese-American military alliance.

During the talks a memorandum was signed, approved by the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers, on deliveries to Japan of a large consignment of American F-15 fighter bombers and R-3s antisubmarine planes.

The Pentagon chief, the KYODO TSUSHIN points out, assured his Japanese colleague that the U.S. was no intention of withdrawing its troops from Asia and the Pacific Basin and intends to build up its military might in the Far East, including that of the 7th U.S. Fleet, which has bases on Japanese territory.

S. Kanemaru stated for his part that Japan is ready to increase expenditure for the upkeep of numerous U.S. military bases and installations on the Japanese islands.

Before his Washington visit, the head of the Japanese military department visited the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Paris and Bonn, where he discussed with the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc and West European generals questions pertaining to the reinforcement of military ties, deliveries of missiles for the Japanese Army and attended NATO troop exercises. The JAPAN TIMES reports that during his stay in the FRG, S. Kanemaru made suggestions for cooperation between West Germany and Japan for joint manufacture and development in the field of military technology.

The peace champions in Japan look upon the present voyage by the chief of the National Defence Board as a new step taken by the ruling circles towards the country's militarisation and involving Japan in the strategy of the NATO big brass, threatening peace and detente.

CORRECTIONS TO ITEM ON JAPANESE REVANCHIST SENTIMENTS

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Kondrashov on Japanese Revanchist Sentiments," published in the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page M 2:

Page M 3, paragraph two, line one should read...the Japanese and us...this is a complex... changing "U.S." to "us."

Same page, paragraph two, line one should read...theme· the Japanese and us. It is a theme ...changing "U.S." to "us."

Same page, paragraph six, last line should read...this permeates their attitude.

In Japanese museums statues of Buddhas with sly and inscrutable faces rub shoulders with samurai swords and sabers. The weapons lie under glass on spotless white cloths--like instruments in an operating theater. These museum swords could tell a great deal about the history of internecine conflicts on the Japanese islands. But in the 20th century other peoples--those of China, Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union, the United States--have the sting of samurai steel and savagery. The way for the trader was paved by the militarist, seizing not only markets but other people's lands. Together they created the image of the Japanese militarist, who in no way conformed with the interests of those around him.

This militarist impulse...supplying additional passage.

CUBA PRESENTS SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS WITH MEDALS

LD191333Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Medals Presentation"]

[Text] On the instructions of the Council of State of the Cuban Republic Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, on 13 June presented Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, with the commemorative medal "The 20th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces". This medal was instituted to mark the 20th anniversary of the landing of a group of Cuban patriots from the yacht Granma which laid the foundation for the creation of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Commemorative medals were also presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, Army General A.A. Yepishev, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy, Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union G.S. Gorshkov, Army General A.T. Altunin, Mar Engr A.V. Gelovani, and Army General I.N. Shkadov.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the Cuban Council of State, S.A. del Cristo warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in strengthening fraternal friendship between the armed forces of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In reply Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov expressed his sincere gratitude to the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban State Council for the high award.

CUBAN FISHING INDUSTRY VICE MINISTER THANKS USSR FOR AID

FL211135Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Fishing Industry Vice Minister Aldo Margolles has thanked the Soviet Union for the aid it is giving our country to develop this important economic branch. Vice Minister Margolles, who is visiting Moscow, affirmed that the Cuban fishing industry is one of the most important of our economy, thanks to the unselfish technical assistance lent by the Soviet Union. This year, he said, the Soviet freighters (Batach) and (Varis Stafonov) will provide training for more than 200 students from Cuban navigation schools.

RODRIGUEZ ON TRUTHS, LIES ABOUT CUBA'S AFRICA PRESENCE

LD211225 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 June 1978 carries on page 9 a 700-word "abbreviated" account, entitled "Truth and Lies about the 'Cuban Presence'," of an ABC interview with Cuba's Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. In the interview Rafael Rodriguez denies accusations by Carter and Brzezinski of Cuban involvement in Shaba Province and then goes on to talk about "the CIA's role in African events" and the way it is "manufacturing deliberately false information about the situation in Zaire."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TORRIJOS ON TREATY CONCLUSION

PA201700Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 1 PA

[Text of telegram sent to Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos by USSR President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties]

[Text] Most Excellent General,

Thank you for your amiable message. Under your leadership, the Panamanian people's struggle for the restoration of legal rights to sovereignty over the country's territory elicits feelings of sympathy and admiration in the Soviet people.

I sincerely wish you, Mr General, as well as the people of your country success in the construction of the new life.

Attentively,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Moscow, 6 Jun 1978.

TREATY SEEN AS FIRST STEP TOWARD FULL PANAMA SOVEREIGNTY

LD200931Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] Panama--Speaking after the signing of the protocol on the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, Panamanian Head of State O. Torrijos stated that this great victory for the Panamanian people, enshrined in the treaty, became possible thanks to the strenuous struggle waged for decades by the Panamanian people.

A meeting of many thousands took place on 5 May Square to mark the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty between the Panamanian and U.S. heads of government. Addressing those present, O. Torrijos stressed that the Panamanian people's struggle has not ended. They have a great deal to do to achieve the republic's total political independence and autonomous economic development.

When U.S. President J. Carter spoke the entire square began to chant: "El pueblo, unido jamas sera vencido!" It is with this slogan--"A united people is invincible!"--that the peoples of Latin America struggle against the dominance of U.S. imperialism.

Panama's progressive political, public and trade union organizations assess the signing of the treaties on the Panama Canal as merely the first step on the path toward full sovereignty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

## CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SOCIALIST OWNERSHIP, FARM MANAGEMENT

LD2014411 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[N. Kopanev and N. Marfin report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] An All-Union scientific conference discussing the sociopolitical, economic and legal problems of narrowing the gap between the two forms of socialist ownership and the improvement of agricultural management on this basis opened yesterday in Kishinev. The conference is organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and the Kishinev V.I. Lenin State University. Prominent scientists--economists, philosophers, historians and jurists--party and economic personnel and leaders and specialists from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and agro-industrial associations are participating in the conference.

I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "The CPSU's Agrarian Policy and its Role in Solving the Task of Gradually Narrowing the Gap Between the Two Forms of Socialist Ownership" to the participants in the meeting. Nowadays, the speaker noted, interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration have embraced every sector of agricultural production. Some 360 interfarm enterprises, organizations and associations are now operating in Moldavia. All the kolkhozes and many sovkhozes and sovkhoz-plants participate in them.

During their first day, the conference participants also heard reports on the socio-political problems of narrowing the gap between the two forms of socialist ownership under the conditions of interfarm and agro-industrial cooperation, on the influence of integration on enchancing the degree of socialization of kolkhoz-cooperative property, on the economic aspects of improving the management of agricultural production and others.

At the contemporary stage of agrarian production, the speakers stressed, the processes of the industrialization of agriculture and its integration with industry form the basis for improving and narrowing the gap between the two forms of ownership.

Executive personnel of the CPSU Central Committee and union and republic ministries and departments are participating in the conference's work.

## OBKOM OFFICIAL ON TYUMEN DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS

LD211029Y Moscow NEDELYA in Russian no 24, Signed to Press 15 Jun 78 pp 2-4 LD

[NEDELYA correspondent A. Yevseyev interview with G. Shmal, secretary of the Tyumenskiy Obkom: "Siberia's Oil Heart"]

[Text] It is worthwhile covering a couple of thousand kilometers and then approximately the same again (for, as is known, this is considered no distance at all here in Siberia) in order to see and feel for yourself, to realize and to sense what Tyumen actually is. And having experienced, in so doing, a certain mixture of amazement and admiration, one should take a very careful look at the marvel of creativity whereby the country's chief fuel center is being born through the intellectual power and manual strength of Soviet man. In the office of a Tyumenskiy Obkom secretary an entire wall is covered by a large map. Large and small spots are added to the traditional green, brown and blue patches of color. Red indicates gas; black, oil.

I asked Gennadiy Iosifovich: "Could you supplement this cartographic portrait of Tyumen?"

He replied: "Perhaps.... Tyumen means almost half of the oil now being extracted by the country as a whole."

[Question] In your view, what specifically is the main feature of Tyumen's oil region development?

[Answer] First and foremost, the high level of oil production, and second--the stable tempo of the growth of production. You will most likely be interested to know that the annual increase in Tyumen oil production is 30-35 million tons. This is equal to Bashkiria's oil production. Our 3-year "increment" is equal to the total oil output in Tataria--the country's No 2 oil center. In other words, each year Tyumen gives the country the equivalent of another major oil region. And here is one more fact: You know that at present we extract, at best, 30-40 percent of the oil contained in a bed? We simply do not yet know how to pump the remaining percentage from the ground. Different extraction methods are needed, and special surfactants are required to "drive" the oil out. Here it is up to the chemists.... I am convinced that our remarkable scientists and practical workers will be able to create and use this new production method.... Tyumen also means gas.

In the last 5-year plan we commissioned the Medvezhye deposit--the biggest in the world--which produces 65-70 billion cubic meters per annum. The same year, on 22 April, on the day of the communist subbotnik, the development of the Urgengoyskoye gas-condensate deposit, a quite unique store of hydrocarbons, began. Whereas in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and in the first half of the 10th the main increase in oil output was provided by Samotlor, the next three 5-year plan periods at least will rely on the mighty fuel resources of Urengoy because the raw material reserves there are several times greater than at Samotlor. We believe that it is perfectly possible to extract 300-350 billion cubic meters of gas there each year.

Urengoy is like a layer cake: The first layer at a depth of 1 km consists of gas, the second layer at a depth of 2 km is gas and condensate.

The condensate is especially valuable--it is liquid gas containing twice the quantity of valuable hydrocarbons that oil contains. It is also twice as expensive.... In order to round off the "theme" of gas I want to say that Tyumen can supply as much gas as the country will need even with the economy's most ambitious "appetites."

[Question] Would you please compare Tyumen's oil and gas region to some other such region. I understand that there is nothing similar in our country, but what about the world at large? For example, there is a lot of oil and gas in Alaska, and also the north....

[Answer] It is of course possible to make a comparison. I visited Alaska.... In terms of the volume of output we, of course, are greatly superior to Alaska, as well as in terms of opening up new deposits. But we also, you understand, have something in common: the climate, and approximately similar temperatures. But there the similarity ends. As far as the complexity of working the oil and gas fields is concerned, Tyumen is unparalleled--I mean the abundance of swamps and marshes. After all, almost all of our deposits are in swampy locations that are hard to get at. You will not find a single patch of dry land. Everything is saturated with water. In order to set up a drilling rig it is necessary to create an artificial island, and there is no sand or rubble for building. We get our sand from Novosibirsk; imagine what each step costs us!

[Question] In an area like north Tyumen every day is interesting and, as we see, this week was no exception.

[Answer] Of course, and you will see this for yourself when I simply enumerate some of the events that have occurred during these 7 days in Tyumen. First of all, of course, there was the billionth ton of oil that we have obtained--a major occasion for celebration! But today, at the very moment that we are having this conversation, the oilfields of Tyumen, as this report informs us, have already extracted more than 1 million tons toward the second billion.... We recently had yet another "billion"--that was the number of cubic meters of gas that Urengoy has given us. The geologists have discovered a new deposit of hydrocarbons. The last rails to Noyabrskaya station were recently laid--6 months ahead of schedule. Navigation has commenced and you realize that this means we have the opportunity to provide the cities of the transpolar region with everything they require....

[Question] What is the strategic concept for the development of the Tyumen fuel and energy complex?

[Answer] It is primarily to increase oil extraction to 500 million tons per annum and gas extraction to 450 billion cubic meters. It means the creation of the "upper stories" of the oblast's economy--"adding" high-powered industry to the extractive sectors of production. The country's biggest petrochemical complex will be built at Tobolsk, and major amonia and methanol plants and gas refineries will be built. Plants producing artificial proteins from natural gas will begin work.

But the lives of the people of Tyumenskaya Oblast are not only bound up with oil and gas. We also have other sectors which we shall develop intensively--the timber industry, the fish industry, the light and food industries and housing construction.

In a word, it is a colossal program, and during the current 5-year Plan as well. Neither our 5-year plans nor world economic history has ever known such a program.

[Question] Permit me to share with you one observation, a superficial one, of course: It seems to me that at times a person's leisure time in the north comes down to just one thing--catching up on sleep, relaxing physically and regaining strength expended during the tour of duty in the taiga and tundra. I chatted with some oilmen and asked them: How do you relax? "Well, they replied, we sleep. We have a drink with our friends. We watch television, and we get a breath of fresh air." Now the watch [vakhtovyy] method of work you have introduced presupposes, shall we say, a week of work in the tundra and then a week of relaxation in the base settlement or city. But in this base city there are more than one or two movie theaters, clubs, swimming pools, sports grounds, or dance halls. I went into a bookstore in Surgut. There are 100,000 people in the city but no books; half-empty shelves. I realize, of course, that it is not an easy matter to build a theater or concert hall, but is it really such a problem to get books to the oilmen?

[Answer] I agree. And moreover we believe that life and the very dialectics of Tyumen's development will inevitably turn it into one of Siberia's leading cultural centers. We will never implement the imposing plans outlined in our region if we brush aside the solution of cultural and social problems. But it is difficult for us to walk alone here. We need help, even if it is only help through patronage channels, and above all help from the leading cultural centers. There is perhaps no republic or major city that would not help us to develop oil-and gas-rich Tyumen. Now we have a right to count on support in this matter of very great importance to us. [paragraph continues]

An exchange of people and constant communication with leading figures of Soviet culture are needed and the greatest entertainers, best musicians, architects, and artists should be at home in Tyumen (I am not thinking just of the city, of course). Their arrival should not be welcomed as a sensation but as something in the order of things. But, above all, a radical change is needed in those departments whose enterprises are being constructed in Tyumen--a shift toward issues of social and consumer services. Each of these departments "drives" above all its own "technocratic" line. This is a good thing, but it is necessary to think, with the same persistence and energy, of the human being and worker and of how he is going to live and work here; whether it will be a pleasant life or not. Some comrades still do not understand that the social type of worker now laboring in Tyumen is not the same as 10 or 20 years ago. He needs above all different cultural components in the social infrastructure. He must have the opportunity to associate personally with an outstanding figure of our culture or with a stage star, to meet with a world-famous scientist or traveler not only on the television screen (incidentally, in our region 98 percent of the population are able to watch television programs--a higher percentage than in the country as a whole). But here too we should personally be able to read the same books Moscow is reading and be informed of the latest news from the capital's theatrical life.

[Question] Are many people coming to work in Tyumen?

[Answer] Yes. Their motives are most varied. Some are attracted by the romance of the north, others by the opportunity for an interesting job, and others by the high wages. Our average wage is R400-500 a month.

[Question] Is cadre turnover at the oil and gas enterprises high?

[Answer] It varies in different organizations. For instance, the railroad construction workers have wonderful, well-established Komsomol collectives and have a turnover of only a few percent. But there are organizations where this number is considerable. The reasons here are varied, the most important being the unsatisfactory state of cultural and consumer services. They are bored; there is nowhere for them to go. The second reason is housing. Incidentally, we are now constructing a new series of housing, with an improved layout. I believe no one would want to leave such an apartment: The living room is like an entire hall; the lobby is spacious; the kitchen is spacious and there is a great deal of built-in furniture. One more reason is the poor situation with regard to kindergartens.

[Question] Don't you think that in a place like Tyumen a person needs special comforts? Everything should be of the highest quality--housing and consumer and other services?

[Answer] I do not just think so, I am deeply convinced that this is so. The north needs the greatest comfort. Moreover, I am convinced that the north needs a minimum of manpower with the maximum comfort. This will considerably help to resolve the very complex problem of intensifying production. If we begin to swell the numbers of our staffs we will have no strength to implement the corresponding expansive economic programs. Unfortunately we can sometimes do nothing about the difficulties with which nature presents us. But housing, everyday life, where everything depends only on man, no thank you, there should be no difficulties here. An apartment block should be adapted to the north, to the hard frosts, and special facilities are needed in the apartment to dry clothing and footwear. Housing areas should also be increased. Electricity should reign in the northern apartment block--no gas. After all, in winter it is far from always possible to open the casement windows and gas consumes oxygen. Special "northern" enclosed quarters should be created so that man does not feel the hardships of nature so acutely.

But the concept of comfort should also include the possibility for people to communicate closely, which is particularly prized in the north. We need "special interest" clubs, clubs for residential areas and small cafes where people can just sit and listen to music and talk over a glass of tea. I remember in our settlement of Svetlyy the young Komsomol members created such a cafe, the Komarik, and every Saturday they organized interesting meetings and talks there or even just came to drink tea--incidentally, the cafe was dry. Nonetheless it was always with pleasure that people came to their Komarik.

[Question] The development of the north is, as I understand it, a complex matter in all respects. Nonetheless there are evidently problems which are the most important and which must be resolved first of all?

[Answer] Yes, there are such problems. The first is transportation. The second is capital construction. You can transpose them; first capital construction, then transportation, the essence will not change. These problems affect our production life and the entire range of people's living conditions. The difficulties of life in the Tyumen north are linked above all to these problems, and not with the mosquitoes, frosts or swamps.

"You can only get there by aircraft..."--that describes us, or to be more precise not even by aircraft, only by helicopter, or in winter along the winter road. That is what our transportation is like.

We must improve the economic mechanism as a whole. Evidently, some sort of interdepartmental organ made up of representatives of the ministries taking part in the creation of the West Siberian complex is needed--an organ that would coordinate and guide their efforts.

There is also a very complex problem that we are feeling with increasing strength every passing year: In my view we are not thinking enough about the long term. For instance, we do not know exactly how much oil we are to extract even next year. After all, this year we are already considerably in advance of the plan target, and how many volumes should we be aiming for? We must know even now the figures for oil and gas extraction for the nineties and decide which sectors must be developed strenuously and which must be curtailed. Insufficient precision with respect to the long term holds up the region's development. Here is one example for you: in Nizhnevartovsk the Ministry of Industrial Construction had to construct 500,000 square meters of housing in the ninth 5-year Plan. The plan was fulfilled, but there is still a housing shortage. Why? Because the quantity of housing, strange as it may seem, depends above all on how much oil we extract there--after all, this is precisely what determines how many people will live there. And now we must commission 200,000 square meters of housing there annually, which means 1 million square meters over the 5-year plan, and that is according to the most modest calculations. Nizhnevartovsk needs five times more housing. If we had known the plan for the extraction of oil in this region in advance we would have seen that it needed its own house construction combine--there is a great deal of work to do. But it is only now that we are constructing this combine although it could have been in operation now for at least 5-6 years.

The special conditions of the development of the Tyumen north and its special significance for the country require a special attitude.

PAPER HITS AGROTECHNICAL DEFECTS, SLOW MACHINE REPAIRS

LD201515Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin Agricultural Review: "In the Fields Without a Pause"]

[Text] In the RSFSR by the start of the second 10-day period in June the size of the areas of the main agricultural crops is finally determined. The spring crop area now occupies a total of 89.9 million hectares. More than 2/3 of it is allotted to grain and leguminous crops (not including corn). Sugar beet has been sown on over 1,615,000 hectares, and potatoes on over nearly 2 million hectares.

Notable qualitative changes have taken place this year in the structure of the sown areas. The most valuable food crop--wheat--has been sown over 1,363,000 hectares more than planned, and a considerable part of the best lands has been allotted to valuable varieties of wheat. A very weighty contribution has been made by the graingrowers of Siberia. Fulfilling Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, put forth in conversation with the party and economic aktiv of Novosibirskya Oblast, the cropgrowers of the Western Siberia and Eastern Siberia economic regions have sown wheat on 782,000 hectares above the plan.

The sowing is completed, but the struggle for the harvest continues--and with no less intensity. One of the most important tasks now is cultivation of sown areas. Keeping the fields clean; eliminating weed growth on the roadside and in forest belts; forming a scientifically based density plant stand in sugar beet, corn and sunflower plantations; interrow tilling and feeding the plants--that is a list of the main tasks.

In Krasnodarskiy Kray the cultivation of crops has been placed on a fundamentally new basis. It is decided, in the event of the careless use of lands and the nonfulfillment of essential measures to eliminate weed growth, to remove areas of land from utilization not only by organizations, but also by individual citizens. This year the cultivation of crops in the Kuban is also taking place in an exemplary manner. The thinning and double interrow cultivation of sugar beet areas, for instance, has been carried out at the best time over the entire 213,000-hectare area, and the top dressing of shoots is now actively taking place.

Beetgrowers know that the least delay in thinning beets leads to the so-called flowing together of roots. If this is allowed to happen, then later no agricultural methods will help, and there will not be a high yield. All the same, in several places the formation of stand density is delayed. On the farms of Tulskaya Oblast, for instance, 25 percent of the area sown with beets has still not been thinned. In rainy weather and relatively low temperature conditions such a delay can irreparably harm the harvest. The difficult weather conditions are also not being taken into account on farms of Orkovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya and Mordovskaya Autonomous Republics.

The potato growers have also encountered some difficulties--the rainy weather is holding back work on the plantations. But the masters of high yields are organizing the cultivation of crops skillfully, even in complex conditions. In Klimovskiy Rayon and Bryanskaya Oblast, potatoes have been sown on 10,500 hectares. Throughout the area the second interrow cultivation is now being completed, and in a few days the feeding of shoots will begin. In the rayon many plantations remain weed-free but, it is generally acknowledged, today the best fields are those of Lyudmila Kiseleva's mechanized team from the Churovichskiy Sovkhoz.

Good grass--both sown and natural--has grown almost everywhere this year. In the second 10-day period of June it entered the budding and flowering stage. And this, as is well known, is the best time for hay cutting and for laying in cured hay and silage and preparing grossmeal. The organization of this work in the Dagestanskaya ASSR deserves attention. There are 84 harvesting and transportation complexes and 6 mixed interfarm detachments operating here.

Thanks to the high degree of mobility of the mechanized subdivisions in the republic, the annual plan for laying in cured hay was fulfilled in an unprecedentedly brief period and 40,000 tons of vitamin-rich hay have been procured. The quality of the fodder is determined immediately in 30 agrochemical laboratories. The "green harvest" has named its first record-breakers. In Kizlyarskiy Rayon collective success was achieved by the mixed team for the preparation of grossmeal led by the communist I. S. Sukhoruchenko. Grass drying units are working in three shifts here.

In terms of the quantity of fodder of all types procured, the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray now hold one of the leading places. But behind the overall success we cannot fail to see serious shortcomings. As in previous years, the cured hay towers, of which there are over 100 in the kray, remain empty so far. Farm leaders explain this by the imperfect nature of the loading machinery design. Indeed, the fitters of the kray's Rossbashnyaspetsstroy Trust have allowed deliberate spoilage in their work. But after all, these towers have been officially accepted by the farm leaders. And since this has happened, the defects must be corrected and the towers must not be left empty.

The grain harvest is not far off. Throughout the RSFSR as a whole the readiness of the grain harvesting combines is 11 percent higher than last year. All combines have been repaired in good time in Ivanovskaya Oblast, and Vladimirskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts and Krasnodarskiy and Khabarovskiy krays are close to completing this work. Shortcomings are all the more obvious against this background. In Rostovskaya Oblast, for instance, where there are many highly skilled machine operators and where the material and technical base is strong, the restoration of grain harvesting combines has not only been delayed but is being carried out to worse standards than last year. To this day 2,800 combines have failed to emerge from the workshops of the oblast Selkhoztekhnika association and the farms. True, the repair of machinery has accelerated recently, but in the hurry spoilage is being allowed in the work. Thus the repair workers of the Tarasovskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika Association are delivering the combines to the farms not only with defects but also... without headers. It must be said that as a whole the farms of the North Caucasus economic region are lagging behind in preparing the combine pool. A total of 6,000 machines are still not ready for work here. There are also many unrepaired combines in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. After all, the grain ripens earlier here than anywhere.

SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-29 CREW BEGIN TO REACTIVATE SYSTEMS

LD211258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The working day for the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 research complex began at 0800. The first communications with the complex are now beginning. At the moment the station is in the radio visibility zone of the USSR Academy of Science vessels Akademik Sergey Korolev, Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov and the new vessel Cosmonaut Pavel Belyayev, which is taking part in tracking a space flight for the first time.

Preparing Splav Unit

LD211300Y Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, June 21, TASS--Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue carrying out operations to reactivate the onboard systems and scientific apparatus of the orbital station Salyut-6. The cosmonauts have prepared the Splav unit for forthcoming experiments.

As usual, the two spacemen began their working day aboard the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 at eight o'clock in the morning. They are checking on individual onboard systems and units of the station, work with onboard technical documentation and do physical exercises. Under their medical research program, the cosmonauts will make a comprehensive test of their blood circulation system in the afternoon.

The onboard systems of the complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Life-Support, Scientific Systems

LD211546Y Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: Today's program of the Soviet Cosmonaut's Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov aboard the orbital station Salyut-6 reads: "The last day of reactivation." Their task is to put in working order all life-supporting and control systems of the station.

They started reactivating operations on the night when Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, as flight engineer, stepped first over the threshold of Salyut-6 and switched on light there.

The work of putting the station in the working order is carried out in several stages. At first, the crew members reactivate only the systems which provide "the sun, air and water" for their orbital home. They have to check and put into operation a whole factory of climate, extremely sophisticated facilities including tens of ventillators, coolers, heaters, all kind of relays, regulators and monitoring instruments. The cosmonauts put into operation a system for regenerating water from condensate, which was inactive for three months, and reported to the ground that they had already prepared tea from this water.

But the main aim of reactivating operations is to put in working order all scientific apparatus. This will be done gradually in accordance with their program for scientific and technical experiments. The cosmonauts carried out initial tests to check the propulsion system, which is response for the station's orientation and movement in outer space.

It was with great enthusiasm that they responded to the suggestion from the ground for working with the airlock chamber.

A long row of figures, a compressed programme for the cosmonauts' working day, is transmitted by teleprinter Stroka to Salyut-6.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES OF ANTARCTIC SHIP

LD212106Y Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov reports: The flagship of the Soviet Antarctic fleet, the diesel-electric vessel Mikhail Somov today moored at a pier of Leningrad's sea port. This is the last of the six vessles flying the red flag, that took part in the latest navigation at the ice cap of the white continent and returned home.

The diesel-electric ship brought home a large group of polar explorers of the wintering and seasoning complement belonging to the 22nd and 23rd Antarctic expeditions, who handed over the scientific watch to their comrades, left behind for wintering on six Soviet observatories and stations.

During its half year cruise, Mikhail Somov covered more than 30,000 miles, said the deputy director of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute, Hero of Socialist Labour Nikolay Kornilov. The ship participated in transport operations for the supply and replacement of research groups of our stations and in a series of important hydrological experiments.

For the first time the effect of coastal fresh water running from under the ice cap and the surface of the antarctica on the water regimen of the southern ocean was studied from onboard the diesel-electric ship. This operation, named Polyniya, was carried out near Shackleton's shelf glacier, simultaneously with a through drilling of the glacier. The first results of processing the new data confirm their great scientific importance and the promising character of such experiments, to be continued in other coastal areas of the Antarctica.

A group of researchers on the Mikhail Somov carried out continuous observation of the composition and dynamics of the water masses along the 20th degree, eastern longitude, between the south polar continent and Africa.

COSMOS-1,023 LAUNCHED; ORBIT PARAMETERS GIVEN

LD211636Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 June, (TASS)--The latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1,023, was launched today in the Soviet Union. Scientific equipment is installed on board the satellite designed for continuation of space research. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation 100.8 minutes; apogee 822 kilometers; perigee 784 kilometers; inclination of orbit 74.1 degrees. The on board equipment is working normally.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC ICE-BREAKER CONTINUES VOYAGE--The high-latitude voyage of the atomic ice-breaker Sibir continues. It is heading for the northeast Siberian Sea, where the Severnyy Polyus-24 drifting station is situated. On board the atomic ship is the second detachment of SP-24 scientists. It is expected that the Sibir will reach the drifting station today. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD]

GRISHIN PRAISES 18TH ARMY AT MUSEUM OPENING

LD2121362 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts from Grishin speech today on the opening of a museum at the Energy Institute in Moscow of combat glory of the 18th Army--recorded]

[Text] The Museum of Combat Glory of the 18th Army is being opened on the eve of the day which will never be erased from the memory of the Soviet people: 22 June. The 37th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War is now being observed by us. Our entire people rose to defend the motherland and its revolutionary achievements. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, it overcame the immense difficulties of the war, made very great sacrifices and endured very great sufferings, but conquered. Our victory convincingly showed the great strength of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the strength of socialism and Soviet power; it was graphic proof of the invincibility of the new social order coming to replace the historically doomed world of capitalism. The events of the war years are increasingly receding into history, but the memory of the Soviet people's feats on the front and in the rear, the memory of those who gave their lives in the name of history, in the name of the happiness of future generations is unforgettable. We cherish every episode of the unprecedented battle against fascism. We offer our deep gratitude to all those who, not sparing their efforts and their very lives, fought for the honor and liberty of the Soviet motherland. The combat path of the 18th Army reflects the whole history of the Great Patriotic War, from its first difficult months to the complete rout of the enemy. Among the glorious combat deeds of the army was its participation in major Soviet troops operations in the Caucasus, on the Black Sea, in the Crimea and in the Ukraine for the liberation of the Eastern European peoples from the fascist yoke. Fighting in the army ranks against the German fascist attackers was that outstanding figure of our party and state and of the world communist and workers' movement, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The battle of Novorossiysk, described by him in his book "Malaya Zemlya," is one of the shining, heroic pages in the history of the 18th Army. As head of its Political Department, Leonid Ilich took a direct part in the unparalleled defense of the legendary place Stankov where Soviet troops beat off for 225 days the fierce attacks of superior enemy forces. This unforgettable time comes to life in the museum halls. The visitors see with their own eyes humble heroes, soldiers and officers, who in fierce battles wore down and killed the Fascist troops, that played an important part in the battle for the Caucasus. The documents and exhibits collected here again recall the words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: At times now, a 1/3 of a century later, remembering the fate of the fighters, commanders and political workers of the army, one does not even believe that all this happened, that it was possible to bear it. But we bore it, bore it all, went through everything and conquered and routed the fascists. [applause]

The museum of the 18th Army being opened today glorifies the unbending firmness, courage and patriotism of the Soviet people, their immense moral strength and profound adherence to the cause of communism [applause].

TIKHONOV RECALLS SIGNIFICANCE OF 22 JUN TO USSR

LD211550Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["Feat by the People and the Army"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--"June 22 will remain for ever in the memory of the Soviet people. On that day, 1941, the Hitlerites perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union. For the Soviet people it was the day when the Great Patriotic War began. It is for over three decades that the peoples of Europe have been living in peace thanks to the persistent struggle of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community for peace and security," Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said to a TASS correspondent.

"Many decades will pass but we shall never forget what dear price we paid for our victory. World War Two carried away twenty million lives of Soviet people. The fascists destroyed 1,710 Soviet cities, burnt down or looted over 70,000 villages," Nikolay Tikhonov said.

"War must be never allowed to recur," writes Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his reminiscences titled "Malaya Zemlya" ("Small Land"). And "when at international forums we come up with initiatives aimed at removing the danger of war we are firmly convinced that war danger can be removed from the life of mankind," Nikolay Tikhonov said. "We firmly know that we are defending man's basic right, the right to live."

"The Soviet peace champions," Nikolay Tikhonov stressed, "will continue to do everything in their power to prevent a new world war. The relaxation of international tension should be made an irreversible process."

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